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WORLD BENEFITS ALREADY SEEN IN NITRATE ACCORD

Cut of $2.50 a Ton Follows Agreement of Chileans, Germans and British

BIG AMERICAN PLANT RUMORED IN BERLIN

Standard Oil Reported Interested—Cheaper Synthetic Output Means Lower Food Costs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The agreement between the nitrate producers of Chile and the leading synthetic nitrogen producers in England, Germany and Norway is already becoming a matter of vast importance in connection with the world's future food supplies.

For centuries much of the land used for food production has been steadily "mined" of its most important plant-producing constituents. Nitrogen is required to replace these elements in the soil. The white race is growing at the rate of about 5,000,000 a year, which means that if the old kind of agriculture continues in use at least 12,000,000 acres of new land must be brought under cultivation yearly, or old land restored by fertilizing.

What has happened in the world nitrate industry seems to be a remarkable example of intelligent cooperation, in which producers, agriculturists and consumers, embracing the entire population, should all benefit.

Chileans and Germans Agree

The agreement has been reached between the Chilean producers of natural nitrate and the great German chemical firm, I. G. Farbenindustrie, which in turn controls most of the Norwegian production, and Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., the great British enterprise.

About 70 per cent of world production is represented. Of the remainder, the synthetic producers in the United States produce one-third, with the rest in France and scattering places.

The first result of the agreement has been a reduction of world prices by $2.50 a ton. Opinion in nitrate circles in Europe is that the synthetic business will tend to be concentrated in the hands of the big units with low production costs.

To retain control of the business it will be necessary for them to pass the results of research and lower production costs, along to the consumer in much the same manner as has occurred in the American motorcar industry.

Synthetic Output Doubles

Nitrogen production facilities, both natural and artificial, have expanded at such a rapid rate that there is no danger of any shortage of nitrate. The output of the synthetic producers has doubled in the last three years.

Chilean production has heretofore been largely British controlled, with some German and some Chilean capital. The most important Chilean unit, the Lautaro Company, has now been changed from British to American control.

The new technical treatment which it controls, called the "Guggenheim" process, more than doubles the quantity of pure nitrogen recovered from the crude nitrate salts called caliche in Chile. The construction program of this company alone is enough to double the present

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British Labor Rejects Private Tramway Control

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The House of Commons rejected by the decisive majority of 295 to 172 two bills introduced when the Conservatives were in power, which would have transferred to a private enterprise the extensive system of London tramways hitherto under public control.

These bills proposed to combine the London tramways with the street omnibuses and underground railways, and when introduced in the last Parliament it was strongly opposed by the Labor Party and the Liberals as retrograde. The Conservatives, however, supported the bills and they passed through all stages except the third reading.

Sir Kingsley Wood, Secretary for Health in the last Government, moved their final adoption on July 17, but Labor and the Liberals, now being in a majority, declined to accept them.

The Minister of Transport, Herbert Morrison, in opposing them for the Government said: "This issue between the Labor Party and its opponents was not that of the need for the co-ordination of London traffic but whether the traffic monopoly should be a public one, as it was in Birmingham and other large cities, or a private one. At the same time the Government did not rule out the question of private enterprise and the door would be left open for further conferences with representatives of the London County Council and the 'combine.' The Government was not actuated by a vindictive spirit. Good will existed and would continue."

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Advocates Unified Paris in Chamber of Deputies

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ANDRÉ TARDIEU

Minister of Interior, Introduces Bills for Expansion of French Capital.

'Greater Paris' Plan Started by Government

Mass of Rights to Be Adjusted—Many Departments Involved

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—A Greater Paris is taking shape through the bringing before the Chamber of Deputies of two bills by the Minister of the Interior, André Tardieu, providing for the organized expansion of the French capital.

For two years there has been an ardent discussion as to what the Government should do, and now finally it has acted. The so-called urbanists or most progressive element of the population finds the measures inadequate, whereas others recognize the tremendous difficulties ahead for anyone attempting to interfere with ancient local privileges.

In and about Paris dwell 5,000,000 inhabitants. A conglomeration of authorities administers their affairs. There is the Paris Municipal Council, there is the General Council of the Seine Department, which encircles Paris, and there is the General Council of the Seine et Marne and the Seine et Oise departments which overlap the area which would naturally be taken up by the Greater Paris. Then there are councils in the 80 communes within this region.

Mushroom Colonies

There are borderlands of the metropolis about the old ring of fortifications where mushroom colonies of huts and tiny garden patches have grown without sanction and in disorder. And there is the ancient system of each community having its customs frontier where the vegetable wagon stops to be taxed and for Paris itself where every automobile pauses to have its gasoline checked and taxed if an excess is brought in over what was taken out.

The problem lies, therefore, in adjusting this maze of rights to unified direction and, single taxation. The difficulty of the job has forced the Government to go slowly, and the dreams of the more enthusiastic town planners will probably wait some time for their fulfillment. Nevertheless, the historic start has been made, and the first bill says that within 18 months the full scheme must be worked out and subscribed to by this miscellany of municipal bodies, and the second bill stipulates the lines of improvements which may be proceeded with immediately.

Extension of Railways

The present administrations are to continue undisturbed and also expansion plans are now being carried out, such as the extending of the 15 underground railway lines into the suburbs.

That lies ahead is perhaps best indicated by the statement of the higher management committee of the Paris region into whose hands the Government has placed these bills for the co-ordination of the work for a Greater Paris. This body has said that what is needed is first of all a definition of "Greater Paris," and a decision as to how this area should be administered.

Secondly, it suggests the dividing of this area into sharply defined residential, industrial, garden city and park sections.

Thirdly it asks that all public services in this territory be co-ordinated, and finally that the finances be reorganized.

Governors Avoid Formal Action on Wickersham's Dry Proposal

Committee Advises Against Vote on Two Law Enforcement Resolutions—Meaning of 'Modification' in Letter Still Perplexes Executives

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Urgent need for clarification of the prohibition enforcement changes suggested by George W. Wickersham, chairman of Pesident Hoovers's Law Enforcement Survey Commission, in his letter read before the Governors' Conference here, became apparent as both wets and drys were attempting to place their own interpretations upon it.

Political reverberations from Washington echoed over the last day of the conference in connection with Mr. Wickersham's proposal for division of state and federal enforcement, and possible "modification" of the law.

Two Resolutions Offered

Two attempts, despite the conference ruling against commitments on controversial subjects, were made to obtain passage of a law enforcement resolution. One, offered jointly by O. Max Gardner, Governor of North Carolina, and Harry F. Byrd, Governor of Virginia, was intended to pledge the conference's support to the President's enforcement commission. The other, sponsored by John G. Richards, Governor of South Carolina, attempted to commit the Governors to a general endorsement of law enforcement.

The executive committee, headed by George S. Dern, Governor of Utah, took the resolutions under its consideration in order to avoid an open controversy. Their subsequent report, which was unanimously adopted by the conference, expressed "full accord" with the law enforcement statements in the resolutions. The committee advised against taking any formal action, on the ground that it would violate the conference's existing precedent against commitments.

Letter Raises Three Questions

The discussions which followed this action were interpreted by observers here as emphasizing the uncertainty surrounding several aspects of the Wickersham proposal. The three uppermost questions were:

What did Mr. Wickersham mean when he referred to modification to make the prohibition laws reasonably enforceable?

Was Mr. Wickersham's proposal in any sense an authoritative expression for the commission or the Administration?

Did Mr. Wickersham, when he wrote the letter to Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of New York, intend that Mr. Roosevelt should make it public?

Opinion is divided as to whether Mr. Wickersham urged less stringent liquor laws or more modification of enforcement provisions.

On the other two questions there is no answer apparent here, the only hint being that the letter to Governor Roosevelt was written in longhand

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LAWYER WANTS MORE UP-TO-DATE LEGAL METHODS

Head of Law League Declares Disrespect for Courts Causes Lawlessness

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—"This problem of lawlessness is a wave that hurls itself with terrific impact against the stanchly buttressed foundations of our Government and springs largely from disrespect for the courts, the law and lawyers," stated Raymond G. Young, president of the Commercial Law League of America in his address to the thirty-fifth annual convention of that body here.

"Modern salesmanship," he added, "has made no little progress toward convincing a large section of the business public that exclusion of the law is desirable, and that those who have ingeniously devised schemes to displace the legal system should be acclaimed as deliverers from the law and the courts."

"One of the greatest tasks confronting America today is the modernization of legal processes," Mr. Young continued.

"As a consequence of the rapid growth of the population of the United States, it had been found necessary to subdivide judicial power and place portions of it in bureaus, commissions and boarrds, and this had given rise to the popular criticism that the courts had ceased to function properly, and that the law had become inadequate. As we have come to look for the vindication of all our rights to the courts and the law it is easy to charge to them the ills and disappointments of our lives." Mr. Young said that an example of the changing point of view of the people might be found in the growing conviction that for civil cases trial by jury was so slow and wasteful and uncertain as to be no longer suitable to this age.

LEAKY RESERVOIR BECOMES AIRPORT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, N. Y.—An abandoned engineering project occupying acres of waste land and known by the residents as the "dry reservoir" provided a site for the new airport dedicated here recently.

The huge bowl which formed the bed of the reservoir was surrounded by a dike of earth faced with stone blocks to trap the waters of a stream. When water was turned in, however, the sandy bottom of the bowl leaked, and the project was abandoned. Shorn of its overgrowth, the leaky bed which was of no use at all for storing reserves of water, provided a broad, level, well-located flying field.

WHITE HOUSE SETS RECORD FOR ECONOMY

Executive Offices Are Only Government Agency That Shows Cut in Expenses

WASHINGTON (AP)—White House economy caused the executive offices to be the only agency of the Government which expended less money in the fiscal year 1929, which ended June 30 last, than in 1928.

Figures for the 1929 fiscal year issued by the Treasury showed that the expenditures in the executive offices amounted to $487,250, as compared with $589,497 for the previous year, while the total expenditures by government departments aggregated $2,106,503,130, an increase of $153,176,089.

The total government expenditures out of ordinary receipts amounted to $3,848,463,189, an increase of $204,943,314 over the previous year.

The expenditures of the departments for 1929 and 1928 were:

	1929	1928
Legis. estab'ments..	$17,546,655	$16,402,048
Executive	487,250	589,497
State Department ..	13,284,510	11,607,071
Treasury Dept.....	200,447,224	195,648,941
War Department ..	416,901,546	390,540 803
Dept of Justice	28,891,620	27,600,254
Post Office Dept	43,090,870	376,692
Navy Department..	364,561,543	331,335,491
Interior Dept	301,122,596	298,999,534
Dept of Agriculture.	171,147,262	159,914,636
Dept of Commerce..	39,987,346	34,383,165
Dept of Labor	11,311,190	9,821,180
Veterans' Bureau...	417,280,404	401,324,833

Under the Post Office Department was included the $42,000,000 allowed railroads for retroactive mail rate increases which covered a three-year period.

The independent offices and commissions expended $40,000,000, an increase of about $5,000,000, and the expenses for the District of Columbia amounted to $40,000,000, an increase of slightly less than $1,000,000.

EVERY DAY FLAG DAY FOR THIS TENNESSEAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Celebration of flag day is an everyday thing for Edward S. Meighan.

Mr. Meighan says that 365 days a year—and sometimes 366, in leap years—he has not missed his own flag raising and flag lowering in his back yard. This has been going on since he was five years old.

During every national bereavement the flag is flown at half-staff. He believes the flag, fluttering daily in his back yard during the Spanish-American and World Wars, inspired patriotism into the hearts of many.

EMPLOYERS AND MEN TO SCAN COTTON WAGE

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Lancashire cotton industry deadlock, in which 500,000 workers are opposing a 12½ per cent wages cut demanded by the employers, entered a more hopeful stage with an agreement which has been for a joint conference in Manchester on July 19.

This conference is to include Government representatives as well as delegates from employers and workers, and is to endeavor to avert the stoppage of the mills, which otherwise takes place at the end of next week.

BUENOS AIRES STRIKE OF PORT WORKERS ENDS

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Conditions are rapidly becoming normal along the water front as striking port workers return to work following a 48-hour walkout in sympathy with the dock workers at Rosario.

The Rosario workers, who have been on a strike for several weeks, are reported to be attempting to persuade Buenos Aires labor unions to call a general strike. Business men of Rosario have petitioned President Irigoyen to intervene.

Once Lowly Can-Opener Brings Peace to Harassed Housewife

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The once lowly can opener has, indeed, become to some extent "king of the kitchen," the Department of Agriculture reveals, and it is not facetious in its announcement.

Suspicion felt for canned foods and their inoffensive symbol, the can opener, before the passage of the Federal Food and Drugs Act a generation ago, the department finds disappearing in the modern housewife's knowledge that she can buy satisfactory canned foods, at a cost frequently lower than when she puts them up herself, when time and labor are considered.

By way of the can opener, the new "king of the kitchen" foods come from all parts of the world to be consumed anywhere, any time, dependable in purity, quality and full measure. The gradual passing of home canning to factory canning, bringing low units cost for products of a standardized nature, has been accomplished without breaking up happy homes, ruining American cooking or generally playing havoc with cuisine traditions as some predicted.

Twenty years of constructive effort on the part of the canning industry, backed by continual pressure in behalf of sound, honest products exerted through enforcement of the Federal Food and Drugs Act have resulted in justified confidence now placed in canned foods, Department of Agriculture officials say.

Domestic inspection of canning practices and products goes on vigilantly, year in and year out. Wherever food is canned, there are inspectors, watching, advising, reporting all they see and hear to the district offices at New York, Chicago, and San Francisco and to headquarters here.

SOVIETS PLEAD FOR RELATIONS WITH AMERICA

Official Declares Lack of Political Intercourse Sole Obstacle to Trade

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—M. Gurevitch, head of the Foreign Department of the Supreme Economic Council, on the occasion of the arrival of the American business delegation in Moscow, published an article in the Commercial Industrial Gazette suggesting that the absence of diplomatic relations was the sole obstacle to the development of Soviet-American commercial and financial relations.

He advanced the following arguments for this thesis: "America is a country exporting not only goods but capital; the Soviet Union is now the most advantageous profitable market for imported capital; there is no other country in the world which in discussing loan projects can offer such detailed accounts of the effectiveness of capital investments and such real proofs of the profitableness of these investments. We need capital for the development of industry. America needs markets for depositing her surplus capital. The sole obstacle to the sweeping development of economic relationship is the absence of political relations which deters American investors from investing capital in the Soviet Union."

The foreign commissariat, through Norwegian channels here, has received a British note, inviting the Soviet Union to send an unofficial representative to London to discuss preliminary conditions for the restoration of normal diplomatic relations. The text of this note has not been published here, but the procedure of Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, excites disappointment as the Soviet standpoint always has been that the resumption of diplomatic relations should precede not follow the discussion on disputed points. No definite statement as to the Government's intention to accept the British proposal is obtainable, but it is likely that action will be taken in the near future.

Helen Wills Scores Use of Portrait Indorsing Nostrum

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Attorneys for Helen Wills, tennis star, in a recent letter to London publishers have called attention to an advertisement for a patent medicine which has appeared in a number of British newspapers. Miss Wills' portrait was thrice inserted in this advertisement without her knowledge, they say, and its inclusion has been injurious, in view of her amateur status.

They further aver that the famous tennis player has never resorted to the nostrum advertised, and enter protest against the unauthorized use of her name.

The action of Miss Wills' lawyers indicates that a concerted movement on the part of noted athletes to protect themselves from undesirable exploitation by unscrupulous business firms is well under way. Only this week a jury of the High Court of Justice awarded Cyril Tolley, amateur golf champion of Great Britain, damages aggregating £1000 against well-known chocolate manufacturers of Bristol, on the ground that he had been libeled in a caricature advertisement which appeared without his knowledge or consent in 64 newspapers in England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland and the Channel Islands. Mr. Tolley, who said he wished only to protect his amateur status, offered to withdraw from the prosecution, if the defendants gave equal publicity to the statement that he had not profited in any way by the offensive publication, but they refused.

Cobden's Ideals and Kellogg Pact Styled Analogous by Lord Grey

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Viscount Grey of Fallodon, at a memorial meeting here in connection with Richard Cobden, drew a parallel between the work of that great peace protagonist and what the United States has done in giving to the world the Kellogg Pact for the Renunciation of War.

He could not imagine, Lord Grey said, anything which was more in accordance with the fundamentals of the foreign policy which Cobden advocated. They welcomed the initiation which the United States had taken in this matter, and he believed what would bring the nations closely together, including that country and the United States, was not merely treaties and engagements, but the fact that they were co-operating for world peace. It was co-operation that would really bind the nations together, and the United States had lately set them a most encouraging example in the treaty it had proposed, the mere signing of which had been an act of co-operation between nations.

Lord Grey also read a letter from Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, New York, who said that the teachings and vision of Richard Cobden were never more needed than at the present time.

"The center of gravity of world interest has changed," he continued. "It has shifted from those political and military considerations which have been dominant for 300 years and is now resting on considerations that are economic and moral. Shall industry, trade and commerce bind the world together, or spread it into jealous conflicting units? No question at this moment was more pressing than that."

Tribute was paid to the generosity of Thomas Fisher Unwin and his wife, Jane, daughter of Richard Cobden, in presenting Dunford House, Midhurst, Sussex, Cobden's old home, to the Nation as a center to promote free trade, peace and good will among the nations for which Cobden stood.

Sir Charles Mallet, the historian, delivering the first Richard Cobden lecture, afterward said the reformers' "sovereign remedy" was the interdependence of the world. Progress and peace depended on the co-operation of prosperous enfranchised nations.

DRY AGENTS SEIZE BAR A BLOCK LONG

NEW YORK (AP)—A bar almost a block long, reputed the biggest in New York, is in the hands of Federal prohibition authorities.

The establishment, which opened recently, occupied an apparently vacant loft building in West 48th Street.

About 150 men were lined up along its brass rail as six Federal agents forced an entrance after arresting the doorman.

The agents also arrested the bartender, and said they seized 20 barrels of beer, a dozen cases of whisky and several baskets filled with assorted cordials. The bar was dismantled and carried away by the agents as evidence.

Machinery to Stave Off War Available If Needed in Russo-Chinese Dispute

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

London

THE Kellogg antiwar pact and the League of Nations are being looked to by observers to stave off the threat of war between China and Russia.

China is a member of the League of Nations. Russia, not a member of the League, signed the Kellogg pact renouncing war as an instrument of national policy.

There is widespread doubt that either country is in a position to wage war, despite reports of considerable troop movements by both to the troubled area.

Appeal to the League for intervention, by either China or Japan, is to be held necessary before definite action can be taken by Geneva. On such an appeal the League would begin an official investigation into the crisis.

MANUFACTURERS OFFER PLEA FOR FLEXIBLE TARIFF

Say Rate-Making by Congress Is Too Slow for Changing Conditions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The National Association of Manufacturers made an earnest plea to the Senate Committee for the re-organization of the Tariff Commission and continuation of the flexible tariff provisions. John E. Edgerton, president of the association, said in part:

"The economic necessity for flexibility in rate adjustment rests upon the incontrovertible fact that we live in a period of rapid industrial change. The discoveries and applications of science, the march of invention improvements in process, organization and administrative methods and the fluctuations of foreign policy, all make it necessary that a means of limited adjustment shall be at the service of the American producer to provide a means of making continuously effective the application of the protective policy.

"In the past half century our tariff has been adjusted on an average of once in every six years, but within that period our industrial changes are far greater than those which marked the last 50 years of the preceding century.

Adjustment Essential

"The experience of our own country and that of competing nations makes it clear that rate adjustment is often essential under a protective system to either prevent an industry from going under, or suffering severe injury, or to assure the development of new and potentially valuable forms of production.

"Corrective adjustment under our system must either be made by special congressional legislation or by an authorized executive officer.

"Experience has demonstrated that Congress can no more deal with the vast, complex, interdependent cobweb of tariff relationships by continuing special legislative adjustment than it can deal with the equally sensitive interdependent and not more complex rate structure of our system of transportation, the regulation of which it has turned over to the Interstate Commerce Commission under a congressional rule.

"The formula proposed in the pending bill replaces the unworkable and impracticable formula of the present law, yet includes it as a factor where substantial information is obtainable. The protection of the American wage earners, of our social levels, of our whole remarkable system of domestic production, rests upon the equalization of foreign and domestic competitive conditions in the American market." Mr. Edgerton said he spoke for 50,000 manufacturers.

Cut in Rates Expected

That the Senate Finance Committee will adopt a bill with rates in many instances lower than those in the House bill is the opinion of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

VENIZELOS ASKS ADMINISTRATIVE GREEK REFORM

Premier Tells of Beneficial Enactments During Last Parliamentary Session

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—Eleutherios Venizelos, Greek Prime Minister, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Liberal senators and deputies on July 17, on the occasion of the closing of the Parliamentary session. He delivered a speech enumerating the reforms achieved during the past year.

The Premier gave a long list of legislative enactments of a financial, commercial, political and social character calculated to promote the greater progress, prosperity and happiness of Greece. But despite all this, Mr. Venizelos confessed that he was not wholly satisfied with what had been done so long as the country's administrative machine was not in good order, and he proposed therefore that the Government hereafter should devote most of its time and energies to bringing about a better administration in the forthcoming year.

The public finances, he said, showed evidence of prosperity but one did not see the same condition in private finances, which Mr. Venizelos attributed to the vicissitudes of the past decade and especially the Micro-Asiatic catastrophe. The reform measures the Government had taken and proposed to take, said the Premier, would greatly ameliorate this situation in the next few years.

Referring to foreign policy, Mr. Venizelos expressed gratification at having established cordial relations with Italy and Serbia by pacts, but regretted it had been impossible to do the same with Bulgaria and Turkey, but this failure was attributable rather to the difficult nature of outstanding questions rather than to the bad faith of these governments. New commercial treaties were pending between Greece and many other countries, which were expected to enhance national production.

French Deputy Apprehensive of U. S. Wealth

PARIS (AP)—The American tariff and American wealth were brought up in the Chamber of Deputies by Jean Durand as a side issue in a discussion of the question of ratification of the Mellon-Berenger debt accord.

M. Durand spoke in favor of reservations in the ratification because "France has the right to wish to remain free in the face of a prodigiously rich creditor."

He explained that he did not mean France was confronted with American colonization of Europe, but that the United States was investing a formidable amount of capital abroad.

The deputy protested against the "imposition of American customs which investigates the figures" submitted by French exporters and decried the "prohibitory nature of the American tariff which has been strongly protested by Italy, Belgium, France, and even some Americans."

He suggested that France adopt a similar procedure toward American exports. He applauded the idea advanced by the Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, some time ago for the federation of European states.

"The United States is too strong for any one of them," he said. "But the United States would be feeble in the face of all of them."

There were indications that the Chamber was anxious to settle the ratification problem.

BULGARIAN-SERBIAN RELATIONS STRAINED

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA — The killing of two gendarmes in Serbian Macedonia, by two men who asserted they were revolutionists sent from Bulgaria, has further endangered Bulgaro-Serb relations which those who have closely followed the situation already considered to be seriously imperiled. Bulgaria wants an international investigation and agrees to the supervision of the common boundary by a commission composed of disinterested foreign powers.

AIRPLANE EXPORTERS AIDED BY WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department has established an aeronautics trade division to aid American manufacturers of airplanes and accessories to develop foreign markets in charge of Leighton W. Rogers, formerly American Commercial Attaché at several European capitals.

RUSSIA BREAKS OFF RELATIONS WITH NANKING

Chinese Reply to Ultimatum on Railway Affair Called Unsatisfactory

ACTION BY LEAGUE MOOTED AT GENEVA

Actual Recourse to Warfare Held Unlikely by Tokyo and Paris Authorities

Russia officially broke off diplomatic relations with the Nanking Government on July 17, at the moment when the three-day time limit of the ultimatum to China came to an end, the reason advanced being that China's reply to the ultimatum was unsatisfactory.

Russian and Chinese forces are reported massing on the Siberian-Manchurian frontier.

Dispatches from both Japan and Paris express the belief that the actual outbreak of hostilities is improbable.

League intervention, it is considered in Geneva, will depend on whether China or Japan invites such action, Russia not being a member of the League.

Chinese Government still looks for amicable settlement.

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—The Russian Embassy here has received word from Moscow of severance of relations between the Soviet Russian and Chinese Governments, but Moscow says the step should not necessarily be interpreted as meaning that punitive measures against China will be undertaken. The Embassy does not believe that Russian troops will invade Manchuria. It expects the mutual withdrawal of all diplomatic and consular officials and some seizure of Chinese property by Russia.

Japan Not to Send More Troops

The sudden stiffening of Russia's attitude is interpreted here as due to reaction to the situation abroad, which is "not especially friendly to Russia, but apparently very condemnatory of China." It is believed that actual warfare is unlikely.

The Monitor representative is informed by the General Staff that, even in the event of war, Japan will not send additional troops to Manchuria, since she already has sufficient there to cope with any emergency. Japanese financial circles show no reaction whatever to the crisis.

Asahi Shimbun quotes the Foreign Office as stating that the "allegation that Japan has been requested by the Soviet to observe strict neutrality is groundless, nor has Japan ever expressed an opinion about Japan's position on the Sino-Russian issue to any Soviet authorities."

Major Kuroki, former advisor to General Semenoff, the White Russia leader, is stated to have been summoned by the general and to be leaving immediately. Major Kuroki states that the White Guards of Manchuria are only 30,000, but he considers this a golden chance for them to rise. He believes that the Soviets are ready to invade Manchuria if assured of Japanese neutrality. The Government here is watching developments closely, but remains calm, apparently believing war improbable.

MOSCOW (AP)—Russia broke off diplomatic relations with China on the evening of July 17. The break came almost at the hour of expiration of a three-day ultimatum given by Moscow to Nanking demanding restoration of the status quo in Manchuria, where Chinese officials have seized the Russian-owned Chinese Eastern Railway.

Russia's Note

A note to Sia Wen-sun, Chinese Chargé d'Affaires here, from L. M. Karakhan, Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, announced the Soviet action. It said the Nanking Government's answer to the Moscow ultimatum had been entirely unsatisfactory. Previously there had been reason to believe the Nanking answer would be considered conciliatory.

Mr. Karakhan's note said that all means of reaching an amicable settlement of the situation growing out of events in Manchuria had been exhausted. Entire responsibility for the consequences were placed on the Chinese Government. The answer of Nanking was termed unsatisfactory in content and hypocritical in tone.

The Soviet note follows, in part:

"Desirous of restoring the legal basis of relations between the U. S. S. R. and China, disturbed by the Chinese authorities, the Soviet Government advanced in its first note three absolutely necessary and perfectly moderate proposals. The Chinese Government practically has rejected these proposals.

"Instead of restoring the Peiping-Mukden agreement (that of 1924) the Chinese note sanctions a one-sided abrogation of the agreements, thereby destroying the possibility of normal relations between the two countries. Instead of reversing the unlawful actions of the Tupan of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Chinese note sanctions them, thereby justifying seizure of the railway.

Conference Question "Evaded"

"The Chinese note sanctions unlawful repressions against Soviet citizens and institutions and hypocritically attempts to justify them by false reference to mass repressions of China's citizens in the U. S. S. R. The China Government is well aware that the repressions in the U. S. S. R. were employed only against a negligible group of spies, opium traders, denkeepers, smugglers and other criminal elements.

"The Chinese note evades the question of the immediate summoning of a conference, thereby rejecting the Soviet proposal and preventing pos-

ability of amicable settlement of the dispute. References in the Chinese note to propaganda as an excuse for the unlawful actions of the Chinese authorities is false and hypocritical, since the Chinese authorities possess sufficient means to prevent and stop such activity, had it actually occurred, without seizing the railway and severing treaty relations existing between the U. S. S. R. and China.

President's Justification

"The real object of the violent actions on the Chinese Eastern Railway and of the Chinese note becomes especially clear from the official press declaration of President Chiang Kai-shek, who justifies the unlawful actions of the railway and plainly declares:

"'Our measures are designed to take over the Chinese Eastern Railway. There is nothing unusual in the measures to take the railway in our hands. We first want to take over the railway and then take up discussion of the other question.'

"These statements leave no doubt as to the real meaning of the Chinese note."

The note added the Moscow Government would reserve all the rights arising from the Peiping-Mukden agreement of 1924. This agreement established a joint Chinese-Russian board of control, known as the "board of ten" for the Russian-owned railway, which was built in Tsarist days and is a most important segment of the Trans-Siberian Railway from western Russia to Vladivostok.

Departure of Officials

Russian representatives, both trade and diplomatic, in China have been ordered home. Railway communication between the two countries has been suspended, and Chinese officials in Russia have been told they must leave immediately.

PEIPING, China (AP)—Japanese news agency dispatches from Harbin state that Russian forces are being massed at Pogranichinaya and Manchuli along the Siberian-Manchurian frontier.

The transportation of Chinese troops to the frontiers also was reported being rushed.

The Russian consulate-general in Harbin has been closed and the staff is preparing to leave.

TOKYO—Harbin dispatches to the Japanese news agency Rengo state that the Consul-General, Mr. Melnikoff, has received word from Moscow ordering his immediate withdrawal from Manchuria.

About 20 foreign Trans-Siberian travelers, including American, British, French and Japanese nationals, were reported stranded on the Russian side of the border because of suspension of the connection at Manchuli and because the Russians are taking over international trains for military purposes.

PARIS (AP)—China or Japan must ask the intervention of the League of Nations before that body is likely to launch an official investigation into the Russo-Chinese crisis, in the opinion of international circles in Geneva, and among League officials here.

Diplomats, however, are watching for the next action of the League, many believing the severance of diplomatic relations by Russia would justify immediate intervention. The fact that Russia is a non-member of the League, however, is felt to create an embarrassing international political situation which will require delicate handling.

Japan possesses heavy interests in Manchuria, and as the Japanese Ambassador to France, Mr. Adatchi, is now president of the League Council, it is thought the other members of the Council naturally look to him for any initiative.

If M. Adatchi deems peace seriously endangered, he is empowerd under the League Covenant to summon a special council to examine the situation.

In diplomatic circles in Paris optimism is expressed that, despite the rupture of relations, the affair will be settled by China and Russia without war and without diplomatic intervention.

Uncompromising Tone of Chinese Note Said to Have Caused Rupture

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Manchurian situation is both clarified and worsened from the standpoint of the likelihood of an amicable solution following publication of the Nanking reply to the Soviet ultimatum and the Soviet action in breaking off diplomatic relations between the two countries, stopping all railroad communication between them.

The tone of the contents of the Chinese reply showed that the rather conciliatory phrasing of the earlier communication was misunderstood. Not only did it fail to satisfy the demands of the Soviet ultimatum regarding release of arrested Russians and cessation of arbitrary action on the railroad, but it contained phrasing which is considered here as extremely provocative under the circumstances, notably in the demand that the Soviet Government "should correct its incorrect actions."

The fact that the measures taken by Russia include only a diplomatic breach and economic reprisal through stoppage of railroad communication indicates that the Soviet Government does not propose to employ armed force for the recovery of the railroad.

However, the concluding paragraph of a leading article of the Izvestia plainly intimates that troop concentration on the Siberian-Manchurian frontier is contemplated in the near future, if not already occurring. "The complete breach with China raises the question of safety of a considerable part of our eastern frontiers. This compels the Soviet Union to take corresponding measures for the defense of its territory against possible attacks by Chinese White Guard bandits. The character of these measures must be dictated by the further development of events and the defensive needs of the Soviet Union."

While all indications are against aggressive Soviet military action in Manchuria, the possibility of a border incident somewhere along the Sino-Russian frontier, which extends thousands of miles, represents a grave menace to international peace.

Berlin Takes Calm View

BERLIN (AP) — Rupture of diplomatic relations between Russia and China caused much surprise in German political circles, but the situation was not expected to lead to warfare.

Diplomatic circles shared the view that the situation was not hopeless, interpreting Russia's move as a first step in a campaign to bring economic pressure to bear on China, with the object of making the latter more amenable to negotiations for obtaining from China the maximum price for Russia's withdrawal from the Manchurian railway.

Since Russia is not a member of the League of Nations, but is a signatory of the Kellogg Pact, the hypothesis was advanced here that it would be the turn of the United States to act as mediator.

Hopes for Settlement

NANKING (AP)—President Chiang Kai-shek called an emergency conference of Chinese leaders to discuss the situation with regard to Russia.

The Nationalist President talked for some hours with the leaders and, although no official announcement was made, it is understood that the Government has not lost hope of an amicable settlement of the Sino-Russian dispute.

The emergency conference followed receipt of a telegram from Chang Hsueh-liang, Governor of Manchuria, reporting that "the situation is extremely grave" because the Russians were concentrating forces along the Manchuria-Siberian frontier.

Budenny's Recall Reported

RIGA, Latvia (AP)—General Budenny, Russia's brilliant cavalry leader, is reported in Riga to have been recalled from vacation.

Plea Made for Flexible Tariff

(Continued from Page 1)

Walter E. George (D.), Senator from Georgia.

"The Democrats of the Senate Finance Committee, I am certain, desire to write a fair tariff bill," Mr. George asserted. "They have believed and yet believe that the rates should be so adjusted as to equalize the economic condition of agriculture with industry. But there is no purpose to deny those industries in need of a readjustment of tariff duties fair treatment."

Representatives of Buffalo milling companies opposed restriction in the Hawley bill on milling of Canadian wheat in bond. Southwestern millers supported it and asked that the provision include flour as well as wheat.

The argument was over the Cuban differential of 30 per cent on flour manufactured in the United States when the wheat is imported from Canada, imports being permitted to come in duty free when the flour is for export. The House bill excepts cases where the flour enjoys preferential tariff benefits in a foreign country.

Aviation Insurance Rates to Be Studied in Survey

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the promotion of aeronautics will undertake a comprehensive study of aviation insurance, Harry F. Guggenheim, president of the fund, has just announced.

"Aviation insurance is one of the outstanding problems not only of the commercial aviator," Mr. Guggenheim said, "but of all those engaged in flying. At present, rates for insurance of this kind are almost prohibitive, and this is very largely due to the almost complete lack of correlated information on the subject." Capt. Ray A. Dunn has been appointed consultant to conduct the survey and compile accurate and official data.

WALKER ANNOUNCES HE WILL RUN AGAIN

NEW YORK (AP)—Mayor James J. Walker formally announced July 18 that he would be a candidate for re-election in the city election this fall.

He made the announcement in the presence of nearly 600 members of an independent citizens' committee, headed by August Heckscher, millionaire philanthropist, who called on him to tell him he was their choice.

MONEY DEPOTS TO AID FLORIDA IN BANK CRISIS

Failures Show Diverse Investments Needed, Say Financial Experts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Important changes in the American banking system will be urged as a result of recent events in Florida.

With the announcement that two more banks had failed to open, a total of 29 banks have suspended operations in the State within the past few days. Treasury officials and members of the Federal Reserve Board are watching the situation with the closest scrutiny, and two currency depots have been established in Florida with a million dollars deposited in each to head off bank runs.

Meanwhile, officials point out that if a banking system similar to that used in Canada were in vogue, such a financial crisis as has occurred would have been rendered virtually impossible. The whole Florida situation is being taken as an additional argument for greater diversification of investments on geographical lines, which fits in with the big issue which now confronts financial experts in the country, whether branch banking will be permitted within the United States.

It was agreed at the Treasury Department that the Florida crisis is attributable to local conditions—the havoc of the Mediterranean fruit fly, the subsequent embargo, and the aftermath of the real estate boom. Under the Canadian system, a single bank has branches extending across the Dominion. If one city or province goes through a period of hard times, the bank chain is not affected because of the equalizing effects of conditions in other provinces.

The Florida crisis precipitates discussion on a topic that has centered financial interest ever since J. W. Pole, Comptroller of the Currency, before the Maryland Bankers' Association, at Atlantic City last May, made a plea for re-examination of the whole system of branch banking. Members of the Federal Reserve System apparently sympathize with Mr. Pole's views and aims which, however, have met the attack of various legislators and bank officials. National banks are not permitted to establish branches except within city limits. As a general rule, banks in the United States are narrowly localized. Even the national banks, a member of the Federal Reserve System here pointed out, do not diversify their loans to the extent that is done in Canada.

From authoritative sources it is learned that Mr. Pole plans to call a group of outstanding bankers into consultation at an early date to consider the whole matter. The purpose will be to formulate recommendations to Congress.

Goddard to Continue Experiments With His 'Moon' Rocket at Clark's

University President Says Inventor Is 'A Few Leaps Ahead of the Germans' Who Are Also Experimenting Along the Same Lines

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—Prof. Robert H. Goddard of Clark University is undaunted by the result of the experiment which he conducted on July 17 with his so-called "moon" rocket in Auburn and he will continue his experiments with the instrument which is intended to aid in exploring the atmospheric conditions at great heights.

"The test," said Professor Goddard, "was one of a series of experiments with rockets, using an entirely new propellant. There was no attempt to reach the moon nor anything of such a spectacular nature. The rocket is normally noisy, possibly enough so to attract considerable attention. The test was thoroughly satisfactory. Nothing exploded in the air and there was no danger except incident to landing."

Professor Goddard refuses to discuss his plans on the ground that he is working for the Government in secret research, but Wallace W. Atwood, president of Clark University, is not so reticent.

President Atwood in speaking of the experiment said: "Clark University supports Dr. Goddard in his work as it is one of the greatest pieces of research work in the field of physics being made at this time in the country. It is a neck-and-neck race between the Germans and Dr. Goddard. They are using the principle Dr. Goddard has worked out and which has been published. So far, Dr. Goddard is a few leaps ahead of the Germans, having overcome many of the obstacles they are still encountering. We know little about the air. If Dr. Goddard can get his rocket up even 20 miles the information concerning the atmosphere there would be invaluable."

The rocket which Professor Goddard sent aloft is about nine feet long and about 28 inches in girth. It is of metal and is powered in such manner that successive charges of explosive are designed to keep the rocket shooting at even pace through the ether. It was sent through the air in an isolated part of Worcester like a flaming meteor with a roar heard for two miles around.

C. FOREPAUGH, CIRCUS FOUNDER, PASSES ON

WEST BERLIN, N. J. (AP)—Charles Forepaugh, one of the founders of the famous Forepaugh Circus, has passed on at the home of his daughter, Mrs. C. W. Matlack.

Fifty years ago he and his brother Adam were among the best-known showmen in the world. With four other brothers and a sister, they took the Forepaugh Circus all over the United States and Europe.

AMERICAN VIM PLEASES FOREIGN JOURNALISTS

Group From Eight Lands Admire United States' 'Zeal for Work'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Americans, when seen at home, are much more interesting and attractive than the typical American tourist abroad, according to members of a group of foreign journalists which has just completed a two months' tour of the United States under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, on the Caronia, of the Cunard line.

The purpose of the trip was to give the journalists, who represent eight European nations, an opportunity to study industrial and social conditions in this country and to come in direct contact with American people generally. Landing in New York in May, they have visited Washington, D. C.; Richmond, New Orleans, Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Portland, Ore.; Seattle, Yellowstone National Park, Minneapolis and Chicago. They expressed admiration of "the energy and zeal for work" which, they declared, are apparently outstanding traits of American people, and expressed the view that Americans would be among the foremost leaders of world civilization of the future.

Dr. Alfred Bihlmans, chief of the press section of the Latvian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, a member of the party, commended the prohibition movement as a wise measure for combating one of the greatest evils of society.

"America has every reason to become the cultural center of the world," Pedro Petridis, owner and publisher of Agon, a Greek weekly paper published in Paris, said, "with her vast riches and the leisure that wealth affords. Your young people have opportunities through numerous scholarships and foundations for study and improvement such as no others have."

Naval Conference Date Uncertain

LONDON (AP)—The British Premier, Ramsay MacDonald, told the House of Commons that he was doing his utmost to expedite the naval disarmament negotiations with the United States so as to be able to make an announcement on the subject before Parliament rises at the end of the month. The Premier said, however, he was not sure this would be possible.

The Prime Minister's statement arose from prodding by Winston Churchill, who wanted to know whether Mr. MacDonald would make it clear that "before any important decision of policy reversing the naval program of the present year" Parliament would be informed and given an opportunity of expressing its opinion.

"Certainly not," replied the Prime Minister. "the Government will take just the ordinary powers of a government in that respect. The Government will exercise its judgment with full knowledge of its responsibilities to the House and beyond that, it is impossible to go at the moment."

FLIER NEEDS JAPANESE PERMIT

TOKYO (AP)—The Japanese Government has called the attention of the American Embassy to the fact that Lieut. Harold Bromley, American airman who is planning a flight from Tacoma, Wash., to Tokyo, has not yet applied for a Japanese permit to fly over or land on Japanese territory. While the Japanese emphasized that they would welcome the flier cordially, they declared they wanted to avoid any irregular situation.

NATIONALISM NEEDS CURBING, GEORGIANS TOLD

Public Affairs Speaker Explains Ways in Which Nations Are Unlike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Restriction of arrogant nationalism, without interfering with the valuable cultures and the peculiarities of individual countries, is necessary to keep world peace, Dr. James T. Shotwell, professor of history in Columbia University, told the Institute of Public Affairs and International Relations at the University of Georgia.

He described the spirit of nationalism that existed during the nineteenth century, and said the greatest lesson of the World War was that such a spirit meant international anarchy.

An obstacle to peace, he said, is the tendency to think of all nations as alike.

The desirable internationalism typified by the gathering of nations in the Assembly of the League of Nations was contrasted with the Marxian internationalism of the nineteenth century, with its objectionable phases.

Dr. Shotwell said the principal difference in politics of North and South America was the lack of democracy in the Southern Hemisphere and the manner in which power was exercised there for its own sake.

State School Superintendent M. L. Duggan described the financing of common schools of Georgia, and pointed to their great need of additional revenue.

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JAPAN DECLARED KEEN FOR PEACE WITH THE WORLD

Over-Population Problem, Says Dr. Nasu, Must Find Pacific Solution

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Japan's peaceful aims and her earnest desire to maintain friendly relations with all other nations were emphasized by Dr. Shiroshi Nasu, a member of the Japanese delegation to the Institute of Pacific Relations, which will be held at Kyoto, Japan, from Oct. 28 to Nov. 9, at a luncheon just given in his honor by the American Council of the Institute at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

Japan's overpopulation problem, despite the declining birth rate, constitutes a serious condition, which must receive careful and weighty consideration, according to Dr. Nasu, who is an expert on rural economics.

"Serious consideration," he said, "must be given to this problem that its solution shall not be at the expense of the future prosperity of Japan or of the friendly relations between nations. At the same time this problem must be solved with a view to promoting human welfare generally. This task Japan is determined to face without hesitation."

Japan's best hope, he declared, lies in developing industries which require knowledge and dexterity rather than large quantities of raw materials. The problem of the future will be to develop such industries at a rate comparable with population increases.

He emphasized the value of unofficial discussion of national problems, as conducted by the Institute of Pacific Relations at its various conferences and expressed the view that if Russians and Chinese had had the opportunity of airing their conflicting interests in the South Manchurian Railway question "the present clash between those two countries would have been avoided."

Topics of the round tables at the conference, as announced by Mr. Carter, will be: Population and land utilization with a view to taking care of population increases in the Far East; Manchuria, from the standpoints of the political necessity of the Chinese, the economic stake of the Japanese and the political and economic stake of the Russians; substitutes for war, or the legitimate ends by which nations may obtain their objectives without infringing the Pact of Paris; problems arising out of the industrialization of Pacific countries; how to obtain a fuller and fairer interchange of news, and the questions arising from expanding cultural contacts.

Roland W. Boyden of Boston, formerly unofficial representative of the United States with the Reparations Commission, extolled the values of unofficial discussion. When conflicting viewpoints are aired, facts can be brought out, he declared, and full and frank discussion may result in reconciliation where only antagonism existed before.

ATTACK ON AUSTRIA'S PRESIDENT FRUSTRATED

VIENNA (AP)—An attempt to assassinate President Wilhelm Miklas of Austria was frustrated July 18, with the arrest of a man giving his name as Anton Leitner, tailor's assistant.

Leitner was stated by the police to have admitted he was seeking to ambush the President near the gate of the Foreign Office. His suspicious actions caused a police investigation, and he was arrested.

'MYSTERY' FLIER LANDS IN REYKJAVIK, ICELAND

REYKJAVIK, Ice. (AP) — Herr Grunau, director of a German flying school, who flew here from Sylt, an island off the west coast of German Schleswig, said excellent weather had prevailed throughout the flight. The first hop from Sylt to the Faroe Islands required eight hours. The plane was refueled and continued to Iceland in 5½ hours.

In England, the venture was first considered a "mystery flight." Herr Grunau said the plane will remain in Iceland five days, making reconnaissance trips around the island, after which it will leave for home by way of Scotland.

Deportations Set Record for Year

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Department of Labor broke all records in deportations during the last fiscal year, according to Harry E. Hull, Commissioner of Immigration, the number being 12,908, as against only 2564 in 1915.

"Larger appropriations, increased efficiency and a growing national desire to rid the country of undesirable elements are responsible for the increase," Mr. Hull said.

It costs a few cents to stop an undesirable alien at the border, Mr. Hull said, and it would be cheaper in the long run if the undesirable alien were never permitted to enter the country.

TREASURY CONSIDERS NEW WHISKY SUPPLY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Plans of the Treasury for maintaining the required medicinal whisky supply of the United Stares are under consideration.

Dr. James M. Doran has been studying the problem for some time and a survey is being made to determine the stocks on hand. The law demands that the supply be provided about four years in advance of the time it is to be used. As soon as the reports have been made from various parts of the country giving the actual figures, a complete statement will be made by Secretary Mellon, who will announce the policy of the department.

SHIPBUILDING AT PEAK IN THE UNITED STATES

NEW YORK (AP) —Lloyd's Register of Shipping reported a greater tonnage of merchant vessels is under construction in the United States at present than at any time during the last two years.

During the last quarter, American shipbuilding, it says, totaled 119,098 tons, as compared with 96,438 tons in the preceding quarter. The output of Great Britain and Ireland increased from 1,357,375 tons in the quarter ended March 31 to 1,453,906 in the last quarter. The world total for the last quarter was 2,838,225 tons, as compared with 2,837,812 tons for the previous quarter

HAWAII MAKES PLANS FOR COMING CENSUS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HILO, Hawaii — Plans for taking the decennial census of the Territory of Hawaii in 1930 are now being made by local authorities.

Federal census records for Hawaii show the following figures: Population, 1890, 89,990; 1900, 154,001; 1910, 191,909; 1920, 255,912. The estimated population of the islands in 1928 was 348,767.

AMERICAN TEACHERS IN VIENNA

VIENNA (AP)—A delegation of American school teachers under the leadership of Dr. Mary Reed, of the Teachers College of Columbia University, has arrived in Vienna to investigate institutions for the education of children.

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Uncle Sam—'Let's See if We Can't Get Some Place With This'

Gas Tax Boosts Bay State Income

Gasoline to the extent of 218,947,537 gallons has been purchased by motorists in Massachusetts since Jan. 1, when the new 2-cent gasoline tax went into effect, according to figures given out by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation. A gross revenue of $4,378,950.74 from this sale indicates that a surplus of nearly $2,000,000 will be on hand at the end of the year, over the estimated income from the tax.

Sales have increased each month, until June motorists took almost 50,000,000 gallons. July and August usually show an increase in sales, which may increase the surplus to over $2,000,000.

The tax was not designed to produce a surplus, but to distribute part of the cost of keeping up the highways to motorists from outside the State, Mr. Long says.

AMERICAN MEGATHERE DISCOVERED IN BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—Dr. I. A. Padberg of the National Museum is planning to lead an expedition late this year to Uniao da Victoria, State of Parana, to search for remains of prehistoric animals.

Fossils of a gigantic beast were found recently at Uniao da Victoria, and were identified by Dr. Padberg as belonging to an American megathere of the pleistocene or glacial period. These remains and also some unusual stone utensils believed to be of the paleolithic period, were discovered near the headwaters of the Iguassu River.

Minority Language Bill Much Opposed

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST — The Hungarian Party, through their leader, Count Bethlen—a relative of the Premier of Hungary—have expressed emphatic disapproval of Parliament in a new bill of administrative reform because it does not provide for the use of minority languages in official institutions and does not satisfy many demands of the minorities relating to the organization of communities and districts.

In order to emphasize their opposition and to avoid all responsibility for the measure, the Hungarian deputies, it is declared, will abstain from parliamentary debates on the bill. The Premier Juliu Maniu, answered this declaration by stating that Rumania was very tolerant toward the minorities, and the question of minority languages would soon be regulated by a special law.

While the Hungarians are abstaining from debates on the bill because it gives too many privileges to Rumanians, the Liberal Party, champions of Rumanian nationalism, left the Parliament on the grounds that the bill grants too large concessions to the non-Rumanian minorities.

Rockefeller Adds to His Big Estate

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The rapidly shrinking village of Pocantico Hills is about to be swallowed up by the ever-growing Rockefeller estate, just as was the little hamlet of East View, it is indicated here, following the purchase by John D. Rockefeller Jr., of two more parcels of village property. Pocantico Hills during the 90's was a thriving little town of nearly 1500. Today there are hardly a dozen families, and the official population is under 100.

Mr. Rockefeller's latest purchases include a general store and a candy shop, the combined purchase price of which was $48,000. With these properties it is estimated that the estate consists of 8000 acres. Recenty Mr. Rockefeller paid $900,000 to have a branch of the New York Central Railroad removed from near his house. East View was said to have cost him about $800,000, and a similar sum may be necessary to purchase the remainder of Pocantico Hills.

REPAIRS ON CATHEDRAL REVEAL AZTEC RELICS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—More ruins and relics of the Grand Teocalli, the principal place of worship of the ancient Aztecs, have been uncovered during repair work on historic Mexico City Cathedral, which was built in the early sixteenth century on the site of the native temple.

In the course of excavations bits of wall, altars, beautifully carved wood and stone work, idols, vessels of worship, etc., have been found.

The Government is having the fragments of walls examined by archæologists and the relics will be placed in the National Museum.

Sugar Rescues Workers Abandoned by Tomatoes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Thousands of farm laborers in the states of Sinaloa and Sonora, thrown out of work when tomato production was curtailed following the United States increasing the duty on this vegetable, have been rescued from unemployment by the great increase in the sugar industry in Sinaloa and Sonora, according to dispatches from Guaymas, Sonora.

Of late the sugar industry in these two states has shown remarkable activity. The three principal sugar mills in Sinaloa have produced from this year's crop 52,000 tons, and it is estimated that this production and the output for 1929 will be worth upward of 20,000,000 pesos ($10,000,000).

Newly Found Helium Will Operate Airships for 20 Years, Say Experts

Detroit Aircraft Corporation Announces That Deposits Made Available in Southern Colorado Are Exceedingly Rich in Gaseous Content

DETROIT, Mich. (AP)—Officers of the Detroit Aircraft Corporation, whose subsidiary concern, the Aircraft Development Corporation, is building the first all-metal dirigible for the United States Navy, have been informed that new deposits of helium gas have been found in Colorado which will provide sufficient inflation to operate all United States airships for the next 20 years.

Col. Turney Gratz and W. R. Offutt of the Helium Company, commercial producers of the gas, have authorized announcement of the discovery, Detroit Aircraft Corporation officials said.

The new field is by far the richest helium deposit yet found, the Helium Company officers said. The gas has a helium content of 7.07 per cent; the best previous content was 3.6 per cent.

"While it is impossible to determine accurately the total volume of this new field, Colonel Gratz said, "our corps of chemical research engineers estimated that the deposit will meet the demands of airship builders and operators for a minimum of 20 years."

Colonel Gratz indicated he could not reveal the exact location at which development work was being conducted, but announced construction had already been started on a production plant in southern Colorado.

WOMAN COLLECTOR HAS PERFECT RECORD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.—It took a woman to set a 20-year record for tax collecting here by bringing in every penny recorded on her books.

She is Mrs. Harriet Hayward of Manchester. Her township tax roll of $66,355.95, when turned in to Ontario County Treasurer Homer E. Snyder, showed a perfect collector's record for the first time in twoscore years. All remaining 15 townships showed something unpaid.

Mojica, Opera Tenor To Sing on the Screen

CHICAGO (AP)—Don Jose Mojica, tenor of the Chicago Civic Opera Company and of the Ravinia Opera Company, has signed a three-year contract with the Fox Film Corporation to appear in the talkies in stellar singing rôles. The contract is so arranged that Mojica's screen duties will not interfere with his opera or concert work.

JAPANESE REPORTED TO FAVOR NAVAL CUTS

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—Admiral K. Okada, Minister of the Navy, entertained Navy and Foreign Office officials to discuss the disarmament conference. It was agreed that the most harmonious cooperation exists between the ministries, and Baron Shidehara is reported to have said that we hoped and expected drastic naval cuts compatible with the minimum requirements of national existence and state defense.

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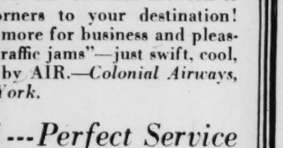

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LIKE sea air, a little fresher, a little cooler than the inland, refreshing as a dip in the deep . . . mellow as the pleasant sunshine on the sand . . . just so is the newer, finer, more vigorous sensation of drinking "Canada Dry."

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Pure Jamaica ginger subtly flavors it. High-quality ingredients, blended and balanced in exact proportions, have won for "Canada Dry" the approving nod of connoisseurs. Its remarkable zest and sparkle are the result of delicate and uniform carbonation. Countless homes and great hotels serve it. Capture the thrill of drinking this better, purer ginger ale. Order it today.

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Governors Avoid Formal Action on Wickersham's Dry Proposal

(Continued from Page 1)

while Mr. Wickersham was on a brief vacation.

Albert C. Ritchie, avowedly wet Governor of Maryland who attacked Mr. Wickersham's stand from the floor of the conference, refused to comment upon the modification reference in the letter because the "language was so uncertain." He maintained, however, that the time had come for the Nation to realize that the Eighteenth Amendment imposes no enforcement obligation on the states.

"The amendment gives the States concurrent jurisdiction with the Federal Government, but whether the States exercise it is optional with them," he declared. "If they choose not to do so they violate no legal or moral obligation. Mr. Wickersham's suggestion that the States must take over the enforcement of the Volstead act within their borders in my opinion would not tend to remedy the crime situation, which Mr. Wickersham's commission was appointed to study."

Bibb Graves, Governor of Alabama, took issue with Governor Ritchie, declaring that the enforcement of the Constitution imposed a paramount duty in every state. He declared that the Wickersham letter may have constituted a "feeler" to determine nation-wide sentiment on enforcement.

Governor Richards, amplifying his law-enforcement stand before the conference, said that the Nation needed no modification, but federal and state co-operation to carry prohibition into effect.

He added that if the Democratic Party again made the mistake of nominating a wet candidate for President, it would "be doomed to defeat."

Governor Gardner declared that it was "unfortunate" that Mr. Wickersham made the crime aspect of prohibition paramount.

Steps to bring the various States into active co-operation with President Hoover's scheme for the stabilization of prosperity are being discussed privately by the Governors at the conference.

The conference anticipates no formal consideration of this question, but the informal exchange of opinion between the executives is expected to play an important part in bringing about the state legislation needed in order to put the President's program into effect.

The conversations here indicate that the governors have given extensive thought to the so-called "Hoover plan," which was first enunciated before their gathering at New Orleans last year by Ralph O. Brewster, then Governor of Maine. It has been pointed out to them that the immediate problem is the collection of adequate and accurate unemployment statistics within their own states. The result is that they are considering the model statistics law, the draft of which was laid before President Hoover by Mr. Brewster a few days ago.

States' Road Work Discussed

In addition, there has been a frank comparing of notes on the state projects, which may be undertaken during periods of slack employment in order to provide work and keep the flow of wages upon an even basis. The majority of the Governors agree that highway construction offers the greatest opportunity for this "stabilization" of employment. One chief executive made the suggestion that a system of combined state and municipal airports and landing fields might be planned and carried out in such a way as to offset periods of labor depression.

How the state and federal stabilization program will react upon private enterprise was discussed in an interview by Mr. Brewster, who has been attending the conference.

"Important as is the federal and state action in line with President Hoover's program," he said, "it would not fully succeed unless individual enterprise also became enlisted in the effort. The adoption of the scheme by governmental agencies will constitute a practical demonstration of the feasibility of the idea, which will point the way to its adoption by private corporations.

Private Enterprise Can Gain

"The advantage from the private corporations' standpoint is simple. It appeals to them because it permits the undertaking of construction during slack times, when the costs are less. This already has led some of the Nation's largest corporations, including some railroads, to plan for expansion during periods when general unemployment begins to increase."

The need for definite knowledge of employment conditions—for statistics which now do not exist—has been emphasized here on all sides. The Governors are watching with marked interest the progress of organization for the first federal census of employment.

Current Statistics Needed

"The states, however, must not suppose that the federal census survey will take the place of current statistics, which constantly must be kept up to date," one eastern Governor declared. "The proposed uniform statistics law provides for wage and employment statistics on a monthly basis. That is fundamental, for we cannot make any employment program properly operative unless we know what the actual employment conditions are."

Myers R. Cooper, Governor of Ohio, discussing the relation of government to new phases of economic development, declared that the regulation of great wealth invested in quasi-public enterprises constitute one of the most important problems before the American people.

"While recognizing the need for expansion," he said, "the people demand that the Government shall so regulate these vast interests as fully to protect them against unjust rates and inferior service. To talk about destroying or tearing down structures of this character simply is to ignore the bigness of the age in which we live and the tremendous exactions made upon such service. If consolidations and enlargements bring to the people the advantages of service and a consequent lowering of cost, they will prove of advantage.

"However, if great aggregations of wealth, enjoying monopolistic privileges, fail to contribute to the economic and social well-being, and if they use these privileges for selfishness and greed, the people will not be without a remedy to deal with the situation and that with directness and force."

Harry F. Guggenheim, president of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, speaking on "The Importance of States' Function in Aviation," made five recommendations for state and Federal legislation. That the Federal Government provide a comprehensive, intensive weather service for aviation throughout the country; that it regulate operation of airplanes and movements of visitors at airports; that every State pass aviation legislation conforming with federal laws, and take the initiative in developing a network of landing fields within their limits at 10-mile intervals; and that every community with a population between 1000 and 50,000 inhabitants should mark its name on at least one of its most prominent roofs.

Governor Reed, in a discussion of national bank taxation, urged support of efforts to change the federal law which make it impossible for 43 of the states to tax national banks on the same basis as state banks. This situation, he said, is largely due to conflicting decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

Says State Banks Hampered

National banks, Governor Reed added, are taxed at one-eighth to one-fourth as much as the state institutions. This, he said, places the state banks at a decided disadvantage and seriously hampers their ability to remain in a competing position.

Wickersham Should Resign, Senator Caraway Asserts; Many Drys Delay Comment

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Whichever one of the conflicting reports regarding the Wickersham letter is correct, the immediate and forceful appeal of the message has proved the widespread and deep interest in the matter dealt with.

The drys seem disposed to let the letter speak for itself, withholding comment until the confusion attending its publication has subsided.

One of the exceptions is Thaddeus Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, who proclaims himself a "political and personal dry," but attacks the Wickersham letter on the ground that "it brands the law as unenforceable."

"District attorneys will take this as license to be less vigorous," he says. "It isn't going to bring the result Wickersham hoped for. There will be no modification of the working of the law.

Criticizes Wickersham

"The usefulness of the commission is already destroyed if Wickersham continues as its head," he asserted. "Nobody believes he is capable of an impartial survey of the question."

"Senator Caraway would be expected to attack any commission appointed by President Hoover," said one senator drily.

This would seem to have justification in the Arkansan's further remarks to the effect that "unless Hoover acquiesced in the letter, I expect Wickersham to resign soon. Personally I hope he resigns. I may do President Hoover an injustice, but I think he is laboring under the hallucination that he is an enormously popular person and he wants to retain that popularity by feeling his way, so that he can draw back if necessary."

Walsh "In Sympathy With Plan"

Another Democratic Senator, David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, declared himself "in sympathy with Mr. Wickersham's position as I understand it."

Enforcement advocates are calling renewed attention to the law, which reads:

"The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

What is in effect pointed out by Mr. Wickersham is that there has not been concurrent legislation by the states. He proposes that the Federal Government and the states divide the work.

Mr. Wickersham's proposals will be taken up at a session of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement July 22. All members of the commission, of which George W. Wickersham is chairman, are expected to attend except Kenneth R. MacKintosh, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington; Paul J. McCormick, federal judge of California, and Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard Law School. It is not expected discussion of the letter will be the sole business of the gathering, for the members are still struggling to assemble national material on criminal statistics; but the seven commissioners present, besides Mr. Wickersham, will have an opportunity to express their views and to learn at first hand about the message from Governor Roosevelt which elicited Mr. Wickersham's widely heralded reply.

Mr. Wickersham, it was learned, has not communicated with the White House since publication of his letter.

New Enforcement Is Aim, Says W. C. T. U. Secretary

CHICAGO (AP)—Interpreting George W. Wickersham's suggestion of modification of the liquor laws to mean modification of the system of enforcement, Mrs. Anna Margen Deyo, secretary of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, issued the following statement:

"It is obvious that perfect enforcement of the prohibition law depends upon full co-operation of the states. Mr. Wickersham's letter ought to wake up those states which have refused to co-operate with the Federal Government. Mr. Wickersham speaks of the possibility of modifying state and national laws. Of course, he does not mean modification to permit what the Constitution has forbidden. He evidently means a modification of the system of enforcement which will bring the state and local officials to a realization of their duties."

Officers of American Nurserymen

Incoming Officers of the American Association of Nurserymen (Left to Right) —A. M. Augustine, Normal, Ill., President; Charles Sizemore, Louisiana, Mo., Secretary and Treasurer; William Flemer Jr., Princeton, N. J., and Richard Wyman, Framingham, Mass., Executive Committeemen.

FORESTRY LAW REVISION SOUGHT BY NURSERYMEN

Committee of National Association Plans Campaign on Clark-McNary Act

Official action throwing the influence of the American Association of Nurserymen into a campaign for the revision of the Clark-McNary reforestation law marked the close in Boston of the fifty-fourth annual convention.

Reforestation is being defeated by abuses which have crept in through the sale of government-grown trees to private individuals, the nurserymen believe.

The delegates authorized the executive committee to appoint a committee to conduct the campaign. Co-operation with state and federal nurseries will be carried as far as possible. That solution of the problem can come only through revision of the Clark-McNary act, was the prevailing sentiment of the final business meeting.

Speakers emphasized the fact that reforestation will be done chiefly by private owners. Lumber companies will be compelled by economic necessity to reforest their holdings. Trees for this purpose will be a commodity on the market. If the Clark-McNary act continues as at present drawn, allowing government nurseries to provide individuals with young trees grown at public expense, the nurserymen point out that the Government will be in business with the taxpayer's money as capital.

This conclusion is based upon situations which have arisen under the Clark-McNary act, when large quantities of trees from government nurseries have been thrown on the market at a price below cost. Private initiative in such sections has been turned to other commodities, so that disorder has resulted in the nursery business, the nurserymen say.

A. M. Augustine of Normal, Ill., is to head the nurserymen for the coming year, with John Fraser Jr., Huntsville, Ala., as vice-president. Charles Sizemore, Louisiana, Mo., was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Richard Wyman, Framingham, Mass., and William Flemer Jr., Princeton, N. J., were chosen for one-year members of the executive committee.

Village and city properties in Massachusetts could be increased in value by $500,000,000 in 10 years by proper planting of trees and gardens, Dr. A. A. Gilbert, Commissioner of Agriculture for Massachusetts, told the nurserymen at the final banquet. Dr. Gilbert's estimate was based upon village and city properties without reference to public parks or business sections.

"Although Massachusetts is reputed to be a state of fine gardens and attractively planted home grounds, a vast improvement could be made," Dr. Gilbert said in his address.

In addition to the gain in value for home properties, Dr. Gilbert stated that $10,000,000 could be added to the value of farm properties in the State by proper planting.

The convention closed with a boat trip to Nantasket Beach, followed by a shore dinner.

Gouraud Praises American Women

A glowing tribute to American women who showed such a "fine and gracious spirit" in doing so much to aid both French and American soldiers during the war, was paid by Gen. Henri J. E. Gouraud at the reception tendered him by the Yankee Division Veterans' Association.

General Gouraud was made an honorary member of the association, and in his speech of acceptance he announced his intention of being present at the dedication in October of the church at Belleau Wood, which the Yankee Division is restoring, when 1000 veterans will attend the ceremonies on their old battle ground.

After the reception, which constituted the final formality of his visit to Boston and Massachusetts, General Gouraud attended the esplanade concert, where the conductor, Arthur Fiedler, was presented to him. The stirring strains of the Marseillaise, national hymn of France, played by the esplanade orchestra, were Boston's farewell to the World War hero, when he left for New York and Cleveland.

Women Aviators' Records to Be Kept by Federation

NEW YORK (AP)—Women are to have official aviation marks. Lady Heath has been informed that the Federation Aeronautique Internationale has granted her request to establish a category of feminine records.

DRY LAWS IN U. S. AID ALL NATIONS, VISITOR STATES

European Journalist Finds No Signs of Drunkenness Throughout Country

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Prohibition in the United States has done much to set a helpful example to the rest of the world, in the opinion of Dr. Alfred Bihlmans, one of the European journalists on the recently completed two-months' tour of the United States under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Dr. Bihlmans has been prominent in Latvian journalism for several years, and is now chief of the press section of the Latvian Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

"During our entire trip from coast to coast and from North to South, I have not seen a single drunken man," Dr. Bihlmans declared.

"We have had partial prohibition in Latvia since 1925. Liquor cannot be purchased from one hour before the shops and factories close on Saturday until one hour after they open Monday morning. It is unlawful to advertise liquors in the newspapers or to display liquors in shop windows."

UNIVERSITY PREVENTS SALE OF USELESS LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif. — For the second time the University of California, co-operating with the California Real Estate Department, has been instrumental in stopping the subdivision and sale of practically worthless lands in the State, according to an announcement by university officials.

The tract to have been subdivided and sold in small units consists of 2700 acres in the Sacramento valley. It is a heavy and undesirable clay soil, impregnated with alkali, the university officials declare, and had the deal been allowed to proceed at least $216,000 would have been lost to the purchasing public.

CANADA WHEAT YIELD REDUCED, SAYS REPORT

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The Department of Agriculture has received reports of a widespread reduction in Canadian wheat yields. The figures were given to the board by Secretary Hyde, but were not made public.

MEXICO GUARDS SONG BIRDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Song birds of all kinds are being protected from hunters and those who would exploit them commercially. Orders to this effect have been issued by the Ministry of Agriculture.

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THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page).

1. Referring to "the next war."
2. The automobile can be stopped in about 100 feet, one-tenth the distance required for the train.
3. Dr. Johnson.
4. Long tight sleeves, tailored suits, black dresses without designs in the materials, skirts well below knees, dark hose, broad-brimmed hats.
5. Seven tons.

World Benefits by Nitrate Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

Chilean production.

Technical opinion is that in the long run the synthetic product will be produced cheaper than the Chilean nitrate, and this opinion seems well founded if the report from Berlin that the I. G. Farbenindustrie intends to erect a synthetic plant in Louisiana in co-operation with the Standard Oil Company materializes.

This German group already has an important alliance with Standard Oil interests in connection with processes for the recovery of gasoline from crude oil. It is estimated that during this year Germany will produce 850,000 tons of pure nitrogen, or nearly half the world's total.

Technical progress in the synthetic nitrogen industry has been remarkable. In 1898 Sir William Crookes declared that the Chilean nitrate deposits would be exhausted in a comparatively few years and that unless other sources of nitrogen were found the world would not be able to support its people. This challenge has been so well met that the problem today is that of educating farmers in the efficient use of the great nitrogen supplies now available.

It should be emphasized that the new nitrate agreement is not considered by American trade representatives abroad as in any way a combination against the United States.

The brilliant work of the Chilean Finance Minister, Señor Ramirez, in bringing all parties to an agreement, coupled with important developments in the tin industry in which the Bolivian Minister to Great Britain, Señor Carlos V. Aramayo, played a leading part, indicate that these South American republics and their leaders are developing rapidly in economic power and in appreciation of the value of world co-operation.

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SKY BLUE WATER WINS STRANGER TO MINNEAPOLIS

City's Lakes and More Lakes, With Parks Attached, Make Big Appeal to Visitor

BY TULLY NETTLETON
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Just as Longfellow's Hiawatha wooed and won the beautiful Indian maiden Minnehaha, "Laughing Water," where the falls from which she was named

"Flash and gleam among the oak trees,
Laugh and leap into the valley,"

so these same Falls of Minnehaha and the lakes above them today woo and win the stranger in Minneapolis to the joys of living in this "Land of the Sky Blue Water."

Nature with its lakes, and community enterprise with a beautifying hand, have joined to make Minneapolis a happy place in which to live and play. Less than half an hour's drive from the flour mills which make this reputedly the world's largest wheat milling center, or from the banks, butter markets, linseed oil mills or iron foundries, one finds glistening stretches of water reflecting a skyline of willow, basswood and pine trees and inviting either the exhilaration of a swim or the relaxation of a drifting canoe.

While many a city counts itself fortunate to have a river or a single artificial lake upon which to disport itself, Minneapolis enjoys not only the Mississippi River but also six large lakes and several small ones within the city limits—a few of Minnesota's famed 10,000 which, according to geologists, were dug by an obliging glacier a few eons ago.

A few miles out, with magnificent summer homes and resorts bordering part of its hundreds of miles of winding shores, is the lake whose name has been endeared to music-lovers everywhere in the song, "By the Waters of Minnetonka."

Not only has Minneapolis made the most of its park opportunities, but Minneapolis people really make use of their parks. Any summer evening finds hundreds of them—not merely a bold few, but a parkful—eating picnic suppers on the board tables in the oak groves in Minnehaha Park by the falls.

Later in the evening there gathers a quiet, orderly crowd at Lake Harriet to hear the almost nightly concert of the municipal band, that popular summer counterpart of the widely known Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra. Here they will sit on benches that stop at the very water's edge and listen while a full moon rises and lays a path of silver across the lake in which lazy canoes silhouette themselves.

One night each week, under a plan resumed only this year, the concert program becomes vocal in the presentation of an act or two from one of the operas. An audience of more than 5000 persons applauded the first of these, an act and chorus from Faust. Local schools of music prepare the presentation, and the sponsors of these programs hope they will show both the demand for summer opera in Minneapolis and the possibility of meeting that demand with home talent.

Community singing is a genuine institution in the neighborhood of Minneapolis. Instead of waning after its introduction during the war this happy custom has grown here until the crowds for "sings" are counted by thousands.

And how the youngsters enjoy these gatherings! They fill a sort of front section on the grass directly before the bandstand, and show not only enthusiasm but also a taste for music. In these audiences there is a generous sprinkling of the quiet industrious law-abiding Scandinavian population. It is a wholesome, genial crowd that comes out to these neighborhood get-togethers, and they are wholesome places, these parks.

Flowering Lamp Posts

A downtown indication of the appreciation Minneapolitans have of beauty, and their willingness to share it with the visitor, appears in clusters of flowers and vines which seem to grow right out of the top of the lamp posts of the "white way" or in boxes along office building window ledges.

These boxes of verbenas, geraniums, lobelia and cannas, draped with vinca vine, in the brackets of the lamp posts are the "hanging gardens of Minneapolis," which form a permanent decoration for the many conventions which come to the $3,000,000 municipal auditorium here, and they nod a welcome to the thousands of tourists who come through this gateway to the Minnesota lakes or the mountain parks of the far Northwest.

Sponsored by the Minneapolis Association of Civics and Commerce, these "hanging gardens" have been put up by property owners along the greater part of the downtown streets. This Civics and Commerce Association carries on the public activities handled in most cities by a Chamber of Commerce, for the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce is a grain exchange, one of the largest markets in the world.

Flour mills here pour more than 12,000,000 barrels of flour a day into the breadbasket of the world, and one or two companies which began milling here in the days of stone burrs are selling the product of their modern steel rolls in distant parts of the earth.

Dignity in Overalls

The workers in these mills are clear-eyed, intelligent-looking men of the kind that give overalls as much dignity as a dinner jacket. While their wages range from 50 cents an hour for sweepers to about 72 cents for millers and up to 90 cents for machinists, they manage in large part to buy their homes and to take their families out to the parks in some kind of an automobile when their eight-hour shift at the mill is done.

The mills are grouped, for the most part, along the river where they grew up more than half a century ago beside the Falls of St. Anthony, from which they still take a portion of their power.

Looking up the river at these towering mill buildings, Joseph Pennell, the etcher, saw in them "the character, the grandeur, and the beauty of usefulness," and declared their huge masses of masonry, unconscious of art and impressive from their needs, were as pictorial as any castle or cathedral in Europe.

The flow of power in these falls, as well as their obstruction to navigation, made Minneapolis in earlier times a sawmill city where huge drifts of logs came down the river to be cut into lumber. The city is still an important lumber trading point, and large woodworking, planing-mill, and finishing establishments make use of the skilled labor developed out of the sawmills.

Fourth Largest University

Not far from where the sawmills once droned their loudest, there has now grown up the University of Minnesota with a campus stretching far along University Avenue parallel with the river, and with an attendance accounted the fourth largest in the United States. Both the Minneapolis Art Institute and the Walker Art Gallery have attained national recognition.

In construction activities Minneapolis shows the effect of a recent casting aside of some antiquated building requirements, and a new building code is being drafted by the city. Under these conditions the Rand Tower is being pushed up to 25 stories, the monument-like Foshay Tower has been capped at 32 stories, and many other buildings are under way, so that one newspaper estimates that $25,000,000 is being invested in buildings to care for the expansion of Minneapolis commerce and industry.

Commercially the Twin Cities, of which Minneapolis is the larger, occupy the apex of a trade territory of approximately 7,000,000 population. In the coming census figures will be reported on the two cities and their suburbs as one metropolitan area which is sure to rank high among such centers.

While Minneapolis is more of a retail city and St. Paul more of a jobbing city, each has its share of both activities and of manufactures. The products of Minneapolis factories run the gamut from knit underwear to ornamental iron work. It is an especially large manufacturing and distributing center for farm implements and tractors, this business approaching $1,000,000,000 a year.

Historic Wayside Inn

Rejuvenated Wayside Inn Draws Hosts of New England Visitors

Every week day during July and August, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

Due in part to the remarkable success of Henry Ford in restoring it, the Wayside Inn, in Sudbury, Mass., stands as one of the finest examples of eighteenth century architecture and fitting of its kind in the United States.

About 1700 David Howe received a grant of 130 acres, and began the building of a house. The Howes, with a heritage that reached back into England, had lost their money and taken to innkeeping. So when David Howe began to build the house he intended it for the use to which it is still put. Forty-six years later he was succeeded by Col. Ezekiel Howe, who was landlord of the inn for the next half century. It was he who hung out the sign with the red horse on it and the inn had its name changed from Howe's Inn to Red Horse Tavern. During the French and Indian wars the house was a frequent stopping place for soldiers on the march from Boston to Albany. In 1796 Adam Howe became proprietor, to be succeeded in 1836 by Lyman Howe. In 1860, when Lyman Howe passed on, the inn ceased its business for a time, after a record of 160 unbroken years. It was Lyman Howe who was innholder when the poet Longfellow visited there. It was thus that Longfellow wrote of Howe:

Grave in his aspect and attire;
A man of ancient pedigree,
A Justice of the Peace was he,
Known in all Sudbury as "The Squire."

The so-called "great days" of the inn were those when Longfellow, Henry Wales, "Students of Old Books and Ways"; Luigi Monti, American Consul at Palermo and a young Sicilian "in sight of Etna bred and born"; Professor Treadwell, the "theologian from the school of Cambridge on the Charles"; T. W. Parsons, translator of Dante (the poet in Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn"), and Ole Bull, the famed violinist, who was the blue-eyed Norseman who sang "The Saga of King Olaf" and played upon his Stradivarius, made up the illustrious company which used to gather in the parlor and exchange stories and sing songs in the lamplight.

Restored and unobtrusively modified, the inn today is one of the great objectives of visitors to New England. Its hand-hewn ceilings and floors, the dusky old "taproom" of another day, the hand-wrought iron fixtures, the lovely ballroom with springs in the floor to make the caprice and the gavotte and the charming quadrilles that Mr. Ford likes to have danced there the more easy to dance, are all restored to keep perfectly with their times. Little by little, from out-of-the-way places, it has been possible to furnish the inn strictly according to its own day. The Lafayette room and the Longfellow room are necessarily sources of tremedous interest, yet not so much in excess of the parlor where the "Tales" seem still to hover breathlessly about the walls. Lately Mr. Ford has applied the last touch in recreating the original picture, by building a section of state highway some distance away from the house so that the previous motor road might be, in the main, closed to the rumble and roar of traffic that disturbs the precious memories inherent in the old inn and its surroundings.

Lithuania Offers Aid to All Tourists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TALLINN, Estonia—A Lithuanian Union of Tourism has been registered at Kaunas. According to its by-laws, its objects are to attract foreign tourists to Lithuania, to spread and support international tourism and to help Lithuanian tourists to travel abroad and foreign tourists in Lithuania. For this the Union will establish various institutions that may be useful and necessary to tourism; it will issue brochures, maps, posters, pictures, books and other publications in Lithuanian and foreign languages. The area of the Union's work is all Lithuania and places abroad where Lithuanians reside.

Members of the Union shall pay an entrance fee of 25 lits ($2.50) and an annual subscription of 10 lits. Organizations shall pay ten times as much. The Union proposes to have, besides ordinary members, honorary members and member patrons. Patrons shall be deemed those individuals or organizations that pay not less than 5000 lits to the union in a lump sum.

This year Chicago Lithuanians are organizing several excursions to Lithuania, and it is hoped that from Chicago alone about 500 Lithuanians will visit the mother country as compared with 350 last year.

Extended Airways to Serve Florida

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Important extensions of the 88,000 miles now being flown daily by air mail and passenger planes in the United States are to be made before the year is ended, it is stated here by the American Air Transport Association. There are 179 daily flights scheduled to 151 different communities.

Multi-motored planes, says the association, carrying 14 or more passengers, will be added to the New York-Atlanta-Miami air mail route in time for the Florida tourist season. An all-water line between New York and Florida points with 32-passenger flying boats will be started if the ships are completed in time. The latter ships will be operated in summer between Detroit, Cleveland, and Buffalo, says the association.

The stretch of mountains between Cleveland and New York will be crossed by a passenger line of the United Aircraft Company, completing a 38-hour passenger service between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts.

Power Helps Out on Idaho Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Ida.—Idaho is to be congratulated on the extent to which her farmers are calling upon electricity to assist them in their work, and to make living conditions on the farm more comfortable, says Hobart Beresford, project director of the Idaho committee on the relation of electricity to agriculture. "At present we have more than 100 applications of electricity to agriculture that have proven their worth in actual practice," he said in his annual report, issued recently.

Data assembled by Mr. Beresford show that in the last four years the number of Idaho farms receiving electricity has increased from 7006 to 12,033. As there are approximately 40,000 farms in the State, about 29 per cent are making use of electricity. To serve these rural customers, 2107 miles of rural transmission line has been constructed.

The Idaho agricultural experiment station, of which Mr. Beresford is the head, is concentrating its investigations at the Caldwell experiment substation, situated in the heart of an intensively farmed irrigated section in southwestern Idaho. This plant is well equipped with all kinds of electrical devices for farm operations and the farm home. The station is studying new uses for electric power and more efficient application of old uses.

DR. McLAUGHLIN GOES TO BERLIN CHURCH

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Robert W. McLaughlin, eight years pastor of Piedmont Congregational Church until his resignation Feb. 1, this year, has been invited by the committee of the American Church in Berlin, Ger., to occupy the pulpit of that church for 1930, and for as many years longer as he chooses to stay.

Speaking engagements in the United States for the next year prevent him accepting the invitation, but he has cabled the committee that he will serve during March, April and May. If his services are accepted for that period, he will fill the vacancy left by Dr. Lemuel H. Murlin, formerly president of Boston University, and later of Depauw University, who has retired.

TO MEET IN RICHMOND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich.—The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs has selected Richmond, Va., for its next convention in 1931. This will be the first held under the new plan to convene biennially instead of each year.

FINNISH CITY OBSERVES 700TH ANNIVERSARY

Many Notabilities Present at Celebrations at Arno—Changes Experienced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABO, Finland—At the recent fair held in connection with the 700 years' anniversary of the founding of Abo City a large dinner was given by the municipality to representatives from many other municipalities of Europe who had come to present their greetings in the form of addresses and presents and speeches of good will to Abo.

Among those present were General Mannerheim, the first President of the Republic, Stallberg, the present President, Lauri Relander, together with the entire foreign diplomatic corps of Finland, the military representatives and guests from Sweden and Germany, the foreign press, as well as the Mayor and other municipal authorities of Abo.

In an interview with the general secretary of the Abo Exposition, Carl Axel Gadolin, who is also manager of the Abo Chamber of Commerce and member of the Finnish Chamber of Commerce, explained that the war had brought about a twisting in the economic life of Finland, through the fact that selling to Russia, which had constituted the chief customer of Finnish export was cut off and instead Finland began to sell to Europe and America. Finland's one-sided export, exclusively of wood and paper, now depended on England, Holland, Belgium, France and America. Through this change from East to West, dating from 1918, shipping on the western port of Finland began to liven up, whereas formerly export goods had gone by rail to Russia making Biborg the important export city. At present the shipping in Abo is three times that before the war. Over 1,000,000 tons of ships leave the harbor of Abo yearly, which is the next largest port in the country after Helsingfors.

There has been a great increase in building in the last four years. In Abo 40 stone buildings have been erected in the past year, both credit and building materials for this being secured from abroad. Machinery for the wood industry, which is Finland's chief product, as well as farm implements for agriculture, its second most important industry, are also bought abroad, to say nothing of motor cars and trucks, 90 per cent of which are imported from the United States.

Perhaps the most important of all the new reforms in industrial life, one which as yet cannot be fully appreciated, is the telephone which connects Finland with Europe. Finns can now telephone to Sweden, Germany and through these two connections to the whole of Scandinavia and Europe, including Russia and the Baltic states.

According to the Finance Minister, H. Relander, who holds this position for the third time in succession, and in civil life is a well-known insurance man and director of Finland's Industry and Hypoteks Bank, in spite of the bad harvest, the over balance of imports, the abnormal ice period of the past winter, there appears to be an easier condition on the money market in Finland and the state does its best to forward a return to normal conditions. It is to be noted that Finland's Industry and Hypoteks Bank has received state guarantee to take up an obligation loan of 400,000,000 marks and likewise Finland's Hypoteks Association an equally large loan.

Geography Teacher Gets It First Hand

A sun- and wind-tanned motorcyclist arrived in Boston on July 16, completing one-half of a tour of the border states of the United States.

Curtis E. Gould, the mounted traveler, who is a teacher of commercial geography in the public schools of West Linn, South Portland, Ore., is making the trip solely for educational purposes and for research work in vocational guidance for boys, which he also teaches. He planned a route that will carry him through 33 states, covering approximately 12,000 miles, into Canada and Mexico—from the big timber to the cacti; from the desert plains to the mountains—thence to the opposite sea.

Mr. Gould left Portland, Ore., June 6, followed the southern route into California, crossed the Arizona desert into New Mexico, and touching a part of Mexico. Traversing the entire State of Texas to the Gulf Coast, he circled the peninsula of Florida and came up the Atlantic Coast to Boston. From Boston he went to Portland, Me., and will follow a northerly route home.

MEXICO STUDIES CANE PAPER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—The possibility of producing paper from sugar cane from which the sweet has been extracted is being studied by the Mexican Government. Experts have been assigned to this study by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor in the belief that Mexico will be afforded a new industry should it be ascertained that paper can be made on an extensive scale from cane.

FORT WAYNE ART AND CIVIC WORK BEAUTIFY CITY

Chamber of Commerce Initiates Broadening and Cultural Influences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—The Fort Wayne Chamber of Commerce has notably succeeded in broadening the cultural side of its community. A local architectural society has recently been formed, a business men's art club is meeting weekly, and an architectural draftsmen's club has taken root.

The Fort Wayne Chamber reports that its arts program has received much favorable comment from the heads of large industrial concerns with which it is in contact, and has attracted national attention.

The literary weeks making up "Literature Month" were opened by Vachel Lindsay, the poet. The winning plan was produced before a large audience at the Central High School.

"Architectural Week" and also "Photographic Week" were subsequently held. The photography exhibit contained some of the best examples to be found. It was accented by an address by Ben Larrimer of Marion, Ind., past president of the National Photographers Association.

Another activity fostered by the chamber is its promotion of "better yards." This is the tenth year in which organized endeavor has been put forth to improve the appearance of home surroundings. Last year more than 15,000 homes were scored, and a civic diploma was awarded every yard making a grade of 80 per cent or better.

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The End of the Trouble

By A. W. PEACH

"WHIT" MASON, a ukulele in his hands, was stretched out comfortably on the couch, and he was singing a bit from one of his pet songs:

"There was a jolly robin,
And he kept his head a bobbin',
As he swallowed down a big fat worm. . . ."

His two friends, "Stub" Browne and Ben Parker, were reading at the table in the room. Their lessons for the day following had been prepared, and it was their habit to gather each afternoon for a little while in "Stub's" room.

A thump on the door drew their attention; and in came Carter, manager of the baseball team at the school. His face was serious and his voice earnest when he spoke:

"Say, fellows, we are having a lot of trouble down on the baseball field, and we are trying to fix up some kind of a guard scheme. We want you three to help out."

"But just what's wrong, Jim?" "Stub" asked.

Carter snorted. "Wrong! Say, we no more than get to practicing when that gang from the Flats sneak up to the railroad embankment and throw all kinds of stuff at us! If we try to chase them, away they go! We've had two or three fights already, and now we are going after them!"

"Why don't the police get after them?" "Stub" asked.

"We did telephone down yesterday, and they sent a policeman up. The minute he appeared, the gang skipped back among the warehouses. The minute that he had gone, back they came; and besides, the chief told Headmaster Bruce that it wasn't possible to keep a policeman up there just for baseball practice. And the gang doesn't do anything, anyway, but annoy us. Well, will you three come down and help?"

"We'll be there, Jim," "Stub" said as Carter hurried out.

"Looks like a little excitement and a lot of trouble," Whit said, swinging his long legs from the couch.

"You'll think so when an ancient egg or old tomato bounces off your head," "Stub" suggested with a grin. "I have heard that the gang was pelting the fellows with anything they could get their hands on that could be thrown!"

Solving the Problem

Ben laid his books aside and leaned back. "The trouble is that putting a guard down there on the field will not get at the real thing that is wrong. We can't put in a lot of afternoons down there and do other things we ought to do," he said slowly, his dark eyes musing.

"Well, what can you do, Ben? I say give 'em a dose of the same stuff, and then they'll know enough to quit!" was "Stub's" suggestion.

Ben shook his head, but before he could reply, "Whit" was on his feet.

"Come on, let's go down and look over the battle field, anyway," he said, starting for the door.

The Heddon School baseball field was about half a mile from the school, alongside the railroad track that ran into the town. Across the track were a number of warehouses and factories and beyond them a section known as the Flats. It was a section in which a rough element lived, and the boys living there were known as the Flats gang.

When the three chums reached the field, they found a number of the other Heddon boys besides the baseball players. Carter stationed the three chums on the railroad embankment. Hardly had they taken their positions, when a group of boys appeared around the corner of the old warehouse. In the midst of them stood a rugged boy whose flaming red hair made him conspicuous.

"That's 'Red' Haley, leader of the gang," "Stub" said; then he yelled: "Look out!"

But the warning was too late. An egg, an old one, too, landed on "Whit's" back as he tried to dodge.

"Too much of me to get out of the way at one time," "Whit" said, laughing, as he hustled his six feet down behind the embankment.

"Let's chase 'em!" "Stub" said angrily.

"Chase 'em'" Ben repeated. "Where?" he smiled.

"It's no use, fellows; if this trouble is to be stopped, it must be done some other way," "Whit" said, busy scraping the egg from his coat.

The baseball practice went on without interruption, but when it was over and the three chums were going home, they agreed that standing guard afternoon after afternoon was hardly a good scheme. What was to be done, however, they could not figure out.

That evening, "Whit" vanished. The next morning, he would not tell where he had been, but in the afternoon he told them to follow him. Puzzled but curious, they tagged along. He led them down to the "gym" where a truck was waiting. In it were boxes.

A Trip to the Flats

"What's the idea, 'Whit'?" "Stub" asked.

"Whit" winked. "Just do what your uncle tells you, and you'll be safe," he said gravely.

The truck carried them down the hill, through the northern streets, and then turned.

"Why," "Stub" said, "we're going right into the Flats! Now we're in for it! What are you up to, 'Whit'? I move to get out of this place while the going is good."

They swung through the crooked streets of unpainted houses, then beyond a line of factories, and then the truck stopped.

"Stub" and Ben stared. In an open field beyond them about 15 boys were gathered.

"Stub" took one look at them. "What crazy idea have you got, 'Whit'? There's that gang, and here we are. They'll make mincemeat of us—and here they come!"

"Hey, you!" "Whit" yelled. "Wait a minute. Help unload these boxes!"

"Stub" hesitated, took a look at the rough array of boys coming, shook his head, and caught hold of a box.

The gang gathered around the truck. The red-headed leader spoke: "You bring 'em, Whit?"

"Sure thing, 'Red'," "Whit" replied, stripping a cover from one of the boxes.

A yell went up—a shout of joy. "Stub" saw that the boxes were full of baseball equipment. All of it had been used, but it was good enough for a lot of hard usage still.

"Whit" began to pass it out to members of the gang about them, dealing it out as "Red" Haley ordered. Soon it was all gone.

"Red" Haley lifted his pleased, excited face. "Say, 'Whit,' stay and coach us a while, will you?"

"Sure. I'll have these fellows stay, too," "Whit" answered, turning to his chums. "You know enough of baseball to help. Come on."

"Stub," still a bit dazed, pitched in as did Ben. They helped lay out the field, and soon two teams, chosen from the gang, were hard at it. "Whit" acted as umpire, and "Stub" and Ben as coaches.

It was almost 5 o'clock before the three friends left the field. As they reached the street, they looked back. The teams were still on the field, intent on the finish of the exciting game.

"'Whit,' how did you do it?" Ben asked.

"Whit" smiled quietly. "My father used to say, 'All some people need is to be switched from the wrong track onto the right one.' These boys had a lot of energy that needed switching; so we switched it. I got Headmaster Bruce to give me all the old baseball equipment; then I saw the chap who owned the factory, and he told me I could use the field. Then I saw 'Red' Haley and won him over. And I'm going over twice a week to help coach them and I want you fellows to help too. What do you say?"

"Count on us!" they answered in chorus.

A Talking Canary

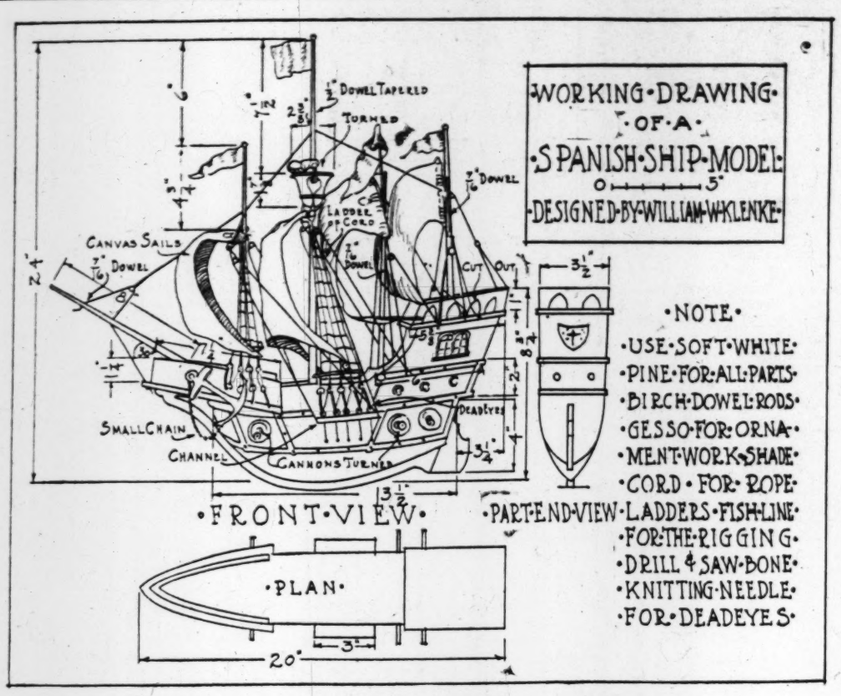
A near relative of the writer (who was convinced of the truth of the following story by actual demonstration), living in southern California, owned a pet canary.

The bird was given to her when it was very young and they became great pals. A little cottage by the sea was their home, and the pals were without other companions most of each day. This relative (a woman) talked to the bird every day, much as she would to a dog or cat, using one sentence more frequently than others. Many times a day she would say: "Such a sweet pretty bird."

One day as she sat by her window watching the waves dashing up on the beach, she was attracted by the words, "such a," coming from the bird. She listened intently and repeated the words, adding the rest of the sentence given above.

The canary continued to say "such a, such a," and the woman continued with the rest of the sentence.

After numerous repetitions the bird distinctly expressed the entire sentence, and from that time he loved to say it, and several others equally as easily understood. E. B. G.



A Spanish Galleon Made at Home

NO PROBLEM for the woodworker has been received with more enthusiasm than the making of ship models. The work is not difficult, but it requires patience and that painstaking care always practiced by the lover of exquisite workmanship.

The Spanish galleon illustrated is generous of size, which facilitates the work and allows for interesting detail. The completed model stands 24 inches high and measures 26½ inches from tip of stem to point of stern.

Materials

Since much hand-cutting is necessary, a good soft white pine is the logical material for the wood parts. Besides this are needed birch dowel rods, medium-weight fish line, a ball of fine chalk line or shade cord, No. 22 copper wire, No. 34 black jeweler's wire, a ship model chain, a wooden knitting needle, thin cardboard (illustration board), ordinary pins, a few round-head pins, 1½ yards of 10-oz. duck, a few 1-inch brads, colored wood beads, shellac, a gill can of liquid glue, brilliant brown and red oil paint, and ship model flags. While the working drawing calls for gesso for an ornamental figurehead, this can be carved from the wood instead.

Anyone who has made a ship model, or is familiar with ship model craft, can determine from the working drawing the exact amount to supply of each material and, using the drawing as a guide, can also carry out the entire work without perplexity or mistake. The inexperienced craftsman will probably require patterns for the sails, hull, deck plans, and explicit instructions. A letter addressed to the Editor of The Young Folks' Page, enclosing a self-addressed, stamped envelope, will bring the necessary information regarding these details.

General Directions

Step 1: Lay out and cut the centerboard.

Step 2: This step consists of making the hull; rough-out two pieces of pine and glue them to the centerboard; work the hull to correct shape and sandpaper to satin smoothness.

Step 3: In order to facilitate the subsequent work, make the stand next. The stand will hold the work securely while the various parts are fitted in place.

Step 4: Cut out and glue the forward and rear cabin portions to the hull.

Step 5: The sides of the hull are overlaid with cardboard glazed amber-color with two coats of orange shellac; cut this overlay, glaze and glue in place.

Step 6: Small moldings give strength and ornamentation to the sides of the hull; cut out and glue these in place at this stage of construction.

Step 7: Overlays represent doors and windows; cut these out of illustration board, glaze and glue in place.

Step 8: Finish all surfaces before proceeding with further construction; apply two coats of orange shellac, permitting each coat to dry thoroughly and then sanding them slightly. Paint the model brown, adding, as desired, touches of brilliant red. The oil paint gives an antique-looking finish, which the model should affect.

Step 9: Taper ordinary birch dowel rods to shape for masts; antique them with orange shellac, bore holes in the hull and glue the masts in place, making sure that they are placed at correct angles.

Step 10: Make the crow's nest (wood disc at the bottom), and glue in place.

Step 11: Fashion all rails, using beads and pins; paint to color and fasten in place.

Step 12: This step is perhaps the most interesting part of the work, the model gradually taking on a picturesque appearance; it consists of making channels, guns, ladders, capstan, lamps, gallery, figurehead, hatchway, and so on, and attaching them to their correct positions. The cannons or guns may be cut from 3-16-inch dowel ends or turned on a lathe. (The gunport is glazed thin cardboard.) The anchor is whittled with a knife from solid pine. The parts mentioned in the foregoing instructions must be completed and in position before the sails and rigging are fastened in place.

Step 13: Make all dead eyes and pulleys.

Step 14: Fashion rope ladders of shade cord or chalk line; attach and draw them up tightly.

Step 15: Cut paper patterns and make sails of duck, which has been stained brown with suitable dye solution, and stiffen to shape with shellac; use fish line for the rigging. Fasten all rigging and sails in place.

Step 16: With long round-head pins, fasten the flags to the tops of masts.

Step 17: Hang the anchors and chains.

An Old-Fashioned Lavender Sachet

Would you like to know how to make one of those pretty old-fashioned lavender baskets like Great-grandmother used to make when she was a little girl?

First you must buy—or if you are fortunate enough to have a lavender hedge in your garden you can pick a medium-sized bunch of lavender. Choose about 30 or 40 of the best heads and tie them firmly together just beneath the flowers. Turn the stalks carefully up and over the flowers and tie them together again. You now have a small green bundle with the lavender heads tucked away inside.

Now, beginning as near the top as possible, plait a length of narrow ribbon in some pretty color—you will need about a yard and a half—in and out of the stalks all the way down to the bottom of the heads. This resembles basket weaving when finished. All that remains to do now is to bind the rest of the ribbon round the stems and finish off the end with a bow.

This dainty little lavender basket is a compact sachet that cannot fray or crumble and it will make a charming gift.

The Adventures of Waddles

AS I WAS READY TO EMBARK, BALD EAGLE STOPPED ME TO REMARK,
"BEFORE YOU VISIT DISTANT SHORES, WHY DON'T YOU SEE OUR GREAT OUTDOORS?
THEN LATER YOU CAN PACK YOUR GRIP AND TAKE A PLEASANT FOREIGN TRIP."
THIS GOOD ADVICE CAME NOT TOO LATE,- I HAVE POSTPONED MY SAILING DATE.

A Toad That Came Home

(A True Story)

PRIM, the terrier, had dug a hole under the ell of the house one day in an excited quest for something or other that had eluded him, and soon the children discovered that a toad had appropriated the dark, damp, cool hole which was exactly the kind of place where toads like to live. There he rested, shaded from the hot noonday sun, or slept after his hearty meals, gleaned by his swift, darting little tongue. Always in the evenings he hopped sedately out around the small platform at the kitchen doorstep catching flies or enjoying the cool, fresh, moist evening air with any of the family who sat there.

"He's very friendly," smiled Myra, tickling his sides with a blade of grass to see him contentedly puff them in and out. "I didn't know toads liked people so well."

"We like him," answered Jack, "that's why. Bob Reynolds told me that they have a big toad in their garden that's been there three years. He always comes back every summer after hiding away asleep all winter. Maybe this one will stay that long with us."

Mother listened and shook her head. "The garden is quite all right for him," she told them, "but he won't stay there. He comes around the doorstep and gets under our feet, so I think for his own sake we shall have to find him a home somewhere else. It's difficult to keep from stepping on him when we come out in the dark."

So, with the kindest intentions in the world, she handed Jack an empty paint bucket one Saturday night when he was walking into the village and said, "Here's the pet toad, Jack. Pick out a nice damp shady spot that he'll like somewhere near town, and leave him there."

Jack set off, can in hand. Every now and then he looked down at the toad sitting in the bottom of it. What a big fellow! Look at him blink! He had walked almost a mile when he came to a culvert that drained a swampy patch at the side of the road. It looked like a good place for toads, so he lifted this one out and left it there, hanging the paint bucket on a fence post to get when he came back.

The boy had a number of errands to do, and it was late when he left for home. The clock in the tower chimed eleven just as he came in sight of the house. The moon was sailing through fleecy clouds and a soft light fell on the roadway and gate. Beside the post was a thick, dark lump of shadow like a stone. Jack opened the gate, and as the latch clicked and it swung inward the dark lump moved and hopped inside. It was the toad—he had got home first and waited to be let in! Back he went to the doorstep and his hole under the woodshed.

The next day the family watched for the toad and, sure enough, he came out at the usual times.

"We'll have to let him stay," said the children's mother. "He seems so fond of us. Just watch for him when you come out of the door, that's all."

So every season for a number of years the large, friendly toad came on summer evenings around the back doorstep and even learned to look for the bits of raw meat and other dainties that the children chopped up and provided. Wasn't he an unusual pet? One year he did not return, but he still lives in the memory of the family who have grown very fond of these interesting little creatures for his sake, and are now looking for another one to take his place.

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CAMP PRINCIPIA

for boys opened its second annual session June 18th. The camp for girls will begin July 23rd, and a few applications are still acceptable.

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The Mail Bag

Barbados, British West Indies

Dear Editor:

I want to say "thank you" for the Monitor's good news. One of the meanings of news is "new information," and the Monitor does surely give one something new all the time. No matter how far back the date is, "fresh events reported" (another meaning of news) are always there. I am secretary of a Sunday School Monitor meeting we hold every other Friday, in our little church in Barbados, so you may well understand how much I come in contact with the Monitor's good news and see how much it is doing for children everywhere. The hour of that meeting is always enjoyed, and we journey around the world together without leaving our little island home.

I am 19 and should love to have a Mail Bag friend to correspond with—one who is fond of boating, swimming, and sports in general. It would be especially interesting to hear from girls who have traveled. I find keen enjoyment in all the above-mentioned sports, and I should also love to know a great deal more of the outside world. I am not what is called a "stamp collector," but I have an album and always put in at least one specimen of a country, and in this way have accumulated some good ones. Marguerite Y.

Cologne, Germany

Dear Editor:

Through hearing of the interesting letters received by my friends who correspond with American schoolboys, I also have the desire to correspond with boys in America.

I will tell you something about the Rhine River, where many Americans come to visit some of Germany's most beautiful scenery. Its beauties have been sung by many great poets, among them Heine, in his beautiful poem, "The Lorelei." Bonn is one of the famous towns situated on the Rhine. It is the birthplace of Ludwig van Beethoven. An ascent to the "castled crag of the Drachenfels" will be rewarded by a unique panorama of the Rhine valley. Upstream, and right at the foot of the mountains, lies Honnef, with the lovely islands of Grafenwerth and Nonnenwerth.

I hope that I may soon receive letters from boys in other parts of the world. Matthias H.

Redhill, Surrey, England

Dear Editor;

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I do so enjoy reading the interesting letters from our friends all over the world, also The Home Forum and the Young Folks' Page.

Redhill, the town in which I live, is situated in a very picturesque part of Surrey, and has a very beautiful Common, which stretches for miles around, a lovely golf course, and lakes for boating and bathing. From the top, we can see the highest point on the Sussex Downs, which is called Chanctonbury Ring, and consists of a large clump of trees, said to be a mile in circumference.

I am 15 years of age, and have left school. Indoors, I am interested in music, reading, and art needlework, and my outdoor pastime is cycling. I should especially like to correspond with girls of any age, from Norway, Holland, Africa, America and Egypt, as it is nice to know the customs of these different countries. Dulcie W.

Garden City, Kansas

Dear Editor:

I have read the Mail Bag ever since it was made a regular feature of the Monitor and I have enjoyed so much the stories told by those who write from other lands and other states. The Mail Bag brings those of similar interests together, so it my hope that this letter will bring me, too, some letters that will bridge the miles between correspondents, and make us friends.

My home, Garden City, is in the southwestern part of Kansas—about 80 miles north of Oklahoma and about 90 miles east of Colorado. Garden City is only 50 years old, but those years have made many changes. One occasionally hears thrilling tales of the frontier life, when Indians and wild horses and buffalo roamed the plains.

Recently Garden City was selected by the Universal air line as an air terminal for the first air-train transcontinental route. Those who travel this way go by fast train from the eastern coast to Cleveland and by Fokker monoplanes from Cleveland to Garden City, stopping at Chicago and Kansas City for meals. A fast train takes the passengers to the Pacific coast from here.

I should be glad to answer any letters I may receive from Mail Bag readers. I am almost 19 years old, and my interests include almost everything from poetry to swimming and airplanes. I have had French and Spanish in school, and so I would try to translate a letter written in either language. I hope this letter brings me at least one correspondent from France and one from some part of this country. If it does I shall be happy. Bedelia P.

[You must find it interesting indeed, Bedelia, to live in an aviation center. —Ed.]

Ipswich, Queensland, Australia

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I often read the Monitor and find it very interesting. I live five miles out of Ipswich, the second town of Queensland. We have so much sunshine here that this State is called "Sunny Queensland." It is very pretty where we live, with the river flowing peacefully by the green paddocks, shaded by gree- trees.

I am very fond of animals and have many pets, among them cats and dogs. I am 14 years of age and should like to correspond with any girl about my own age. Irene G.

Buxton, England

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Monitor, and I should like to tell you how I love its pages. They are full of interest for everyone, and I think the Mail Bag is just splendid.

I go to boarding school, and we have a Christian Science Monitor committee. Each Monday all the different parts of the paper that are interesting to different people are cut out, and put up on a board for everyone to read.

I should love to correspond with someone in Scotland of my age (17). I am very interested in that country because my mother was Scottish, and though I have visited there, I cannot remember much about it. I should also like to correspond with someone in Geneva, because I have heard a great deal of the League of Nations and its grand work, and I should like to learn more of the city itself and the people.

Thanking you once more for the Monitor and the interest it holds for all the world. Mary M.

Pymble, Sydney, Australia

Dear Editor:

I am 12 years old and have been attending the Christian Science Sunday School for six years. I read the Monitor regularly. I am very interested in stamps and should like to exchange with boys from any part of the world. I should especially like letters from Afghanistan, Arabia and Mauritius.

I am a Boy Scout and should like to correspond with other Scouts. I am interested in drawing. Ken E.

[Of course there is no saying, Ken, but we have our doubts as to the probability of correspondence from Afghanistan, Arabia and Mauritius!—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Bernice H. (12), West Haven, Conn.—Especially from abroad.
Virginia W. (13), Pewaukee, Wis.
Jewel H. (14), Christchurch, New Zealand.—Especially from Italy, India or France.
Vereen S. (14), Liverpool, England.
Edith S. (15), Ravenna, O.—Interested in outdoor sports, music and books.
Mavis S. (17), Milwaukee, Wis.—Especially from Girl Scouts.
Josephine K. (17), Daytona Beach, Fla.
Ruth B. (18), Worcester, Mass.—Interested in music; collecting stamps.

Boys

Eugene B. (11), Chicago, Ill.—Especially from Europe.
Robert T. (14), La Jolla, Calif.—Especially from Great Britain.
Eric T. (15), Vancouver, B. C., Canada.—Interested in flowers and birds.
Keith W. (16), Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex, England.—Especially from Boy Scouts.
Halsey J., Nutley, N. J.—Exchange stamps.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Man From the Provinces

HOW much earlier it may have begun we do not know, but certainly in ancient Rome the people of the capitol city indulged themselves in no little scorn of those who came from afar. They were superciliously amused to find that the visitor from the banks of the Danube or the Thames had none of the latest slang. They fed full their sense of their own superiority by observing that he was unacquainted with the best people in Roman society and could not even recognize the foremost ladies and gentlemen of the day, those who were most prominently in the news, when he saw them in the forum or driving along the road to Tivoli. There was something refreshingly ludicrous in his ignorance of Roman streets and buildings, as also in the reverence with which he regarded ancient monuments so familiar to all true Romans as to seem non-existent. He had not seen the latest play of Terence and was not even quite clear about its name, nor had he read the last little sheaf of exquisite odes by Catullus. His pronunciation of Latin was barely intelligible, and he had somewhere picked up a quantity of barbarous words and idioms never before heard beside the Tiber. The cut of his toga vaguely recalled the fashions of two decades ago. He scarcely knew the difference between the Palatine and the Capitoline hill. In short, one of the chief delights and rewards of residence at Rome consisted in the opportunities it offered for observing and laughing at the visitors from the provinces. A feeling of assured self-satisfaction was thus very cheaply bought and maintained; the Roman felt superior to all the rest of the world for purely geographical reasons. He had shown the good sense to take up his residence at the center of things while all these outlandish barbarians of the North and East and West and South dwelt on the circumference.

This feeling of the inhabitants of Rome was perfectly natural, and we in their place would have shared it, for human nature is able to maintain complacency upon an even stranger and slenderer diet than this. What should surprise us is the fact that the Provincial has almost always accepted the inferior rating thus given him with perfect docility. He has usually been the first, indeed, to insist upon it, and the eagerness with which he takes on the manners and mannerisms of the metropolis when given the chance shows clearly enough what he has thought of his former state. Who snatches most hungrily at the most recent slang, parades most volubly his acquaintance with the "best people," imitates and supports the current fashions in dress most loyally, and, in general, prostrates himself with most devotion before the Juggernaut of social conformity? Unquestionably, the recent arrival from the "one-horse town." This appears to be a law, and it holds today for Paris, London, New York, exactly as it held in ancient Rome—and also, no doubt, in Babylon and Ur of the Chaldees. Our feeling about provincialism is kept keen and conscious not so much by the Old Residents as by those who are still imperfectly provincial themselves. Perhaps we may venture the assertion, indeed, that one of the most provincial of all things—using the word in its unfavorable sense—is an active scorn of provincialism.

We need not go quite so far as ancient Rome to find this. Listen to the remarks made by your neighbor at a sidewalk restaurant in Paris about the accent of his cousin who has just arrived from Brittany, study the "humor" columns of the American newspapers, or attend a vaudeville performance in any town of the United States with a population of more than fifty thousand, and you will be convinced that one of the most universal and dependable ways of maintaining the human sense of superiority is that of laughing at the man from the Provinces. And what remarkable "Provinces" we do discover—or invent! Boston has long had her Concord, Chicago is amply provided by Evanston, and Los Angeles does admirably with her Watts Junction. The first inquiry made by a traveling public entertainer when he arrives in an American city is for the name of the suburb or adjoining town which the people of the city are accustomed to look down upon with affectionate contempt, for he knows that the mere mention of that name—no matter in what connection or lack of one—will be good for a laugh stentorian and hearty, two minutes in duration. Whenever a city stands beside a river it prefers to single out for this special attention the settlement on the opposite bank, so that provincialism is in such cases the penalty for having chosen one side of a stream instead of the other as one's residence and may be a matter of only a few yards. Thus Rome has been laughing at the Transtibertines, one hundred feet away, for twenty-five centuries, and Londoners have only in recent years overcome a slight prejudice against the man who lives in Southwark. Across the Connecticut River from the city of Hartford there is a flourishing little town built on land once owned and named after the Podunk Indians. What Hartford thought and felt, during the first two centuries or so of her existence, concerning the inhabitants of that little town across the river is sufficiently indicated by the sense now widely given to the scornful phrase: "A man from Podunk."

But if the city's sense of superiority is based upon differences so slight as this we do well to examine it critically so as to see what can be said for it. What is there in provincialism, after all, that one need be ashamed of and strive to slough off as soon as possible? One finds it hard to say. For fully five hundred years the Provinces of Rome provided that haughty metropolis not only with her livelihood and her armies but with her best intellects, with most of her literature and art, with her governors, with all her wealth; and in the end, it was not the Roman language that triumphed and held on but the despised jargon of the Provinces—for what are French, Spanish, Italian and their lesser congeners, if not just provincial Latin? We may try the same test in Paris, London, New York, or almost anywhere we like outside of Italy, and we shall find that the glory of great cities has been contributed chiefly by the strangers within their gates. History has been made in great cities hitherto, but not entirely by them. Books have been written in them, to a great extent by provincial authors, but they have not been best read there. Thought flies more swiftly through the city streets than in country lanes, but its wings must be grown and strengthened in the woods and fields.

How long shall we have to wait before the villages and the countrysides realize some part of this and cease to ape the great city, cease to feel that they should test themselves by metropolitan standards? Must the ancient and ridiculous prejudice continue forever, or may we hope for a revolt of the Provinces? Ah, how it would clear the air—forcing the professional traveling entertainers to find out some other sure-fire "gag" and the "columnists" to think up a type of witticism slightly less hoary with age! What we require is some such revolt as that of Thoreau, the contented and proud villager, against the pretension of Boston. One hundred Thoreaus in America would be enough to convert the hundred and twenty millions of us to a juster view of these matters, but we have to consider that Thoreaus are rare in any time or land. Hardly once in a century does there arise a man from the Provinces who takes his stand proudly and confidently upon his provincialism and makes the world accept it. In recent generations America has had only one, and unless she pays more attention to Henry Thoreau than she has yet paid, this one is not enough.

The change that is so desirable may come, to be sure, not from the Provinces themselves but from the metropolis. The people of Paris, London, New York and Chicago may yet realize how much younger and cruder the great cities are than the little towns from which they sprang and which gave them nearly all they have. In London there is already some realization of this, as indeed there has always been; and here we have one reason why London's laughter at the man from the Provinces has been—except for a brief period after the Restoration when the city imitated Paris—more than commonly thoughtful and subdued. While a man from Stratford was writing London's best and most popular plays, it was difficult for London citizens to feel the same superiority to the Provinces that other cities so easily manage. London is penetrated by the Provinces; she has built the strength of the countryside into her own; one may hear in her streets every variety of English dialect and see every oddity of costume, unsneered at and unrebuked; in an important sense London is hardly a city at all but an agglomeration of villages. This is in some respects a fortunate situation. To be sure it forces Londoners to find a substitute for the scornful laughter at provincialism which still rings out so heartily elsewhere, but in this necessity too there are advantages.

O. S.

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Royal Membres. From a Colored Pendrawing by Else M. Bostelmann.

The Hospitable Chestnut

With the sinking of the sun below the distant line of woods, a coolness that was like a fine, invisible mist settled down upon the orchard. A faint stirring of air drifted out of the west and rustled the branches of peach and apple tree. In the mulberry tree that grew out slantingly from a wood of spruce and pine, a catbird gave a jocular rendition of the oriole's song. He interspersed the limpid loveliness of the melody with sharp, metallic squawks and gurgles of sheer mirth, while his mate kept up a running accompaniment of encouraging applause.

Mr. Avery leaned over the rail fence at the rear of the orchard, and rested his gaze on the woods at the back, with one ear inclined to the jocose melody of the catbird. The guest stood at Mr. Avery's elbow, his eyes dwelling on the giant chestnut just over the wall. The tree, stripped of its outer covering of bark, thrust mighty branches skyward; branches bleached, with the sun and frost of changing seasons, to a gleaming silver-gray.

"I should think," the guest suggested, "that you would cut that old chestnut down. It is all gone, isn't it?"

"Gone?" Mr. Avery's voice rose questioningly as he drew his attention away from the catbirds. "There is not a tree in the woods anywhere that is more alive than that chestnut." His eyes gleamed, and a gentle smile creased the brown of his cheeks. "Look!" he commanded, with a lift of his hand.

His guest looked, and followed the undulating flight of a yellow-hammer. The bird swooped down to one of the upthrust branches, and disappeared into an aperture where branch and trunk joined. A pair of flickers darted around from the opposite side, and dodged into a knothole high up on one of the limbs.

"The busiest communal dwelling in these parts," Mr. Avery continued. As he spoke, an owl appeared from some unnoticed hole, and hopped silently out to the end of a branch. He ruffled his feathers tentatively, then launched himself in a flight that was as noiseless as the drift of thistledown.

"Listen!" Mr. Avery was leaning forward attentively. There was a quick rustle of unseen movement among the blackberry canes across the wall. "There is a woodchuck that makes his home under the roots of that tree. He has been there for years; a friendly fellow that I would miss if the tree were gone."

"Strange," Mr. Avery went on musingly, "how folks look at some things. A man will cut down trees, and build himself a house, but he never considers them as gone past trees. They make walls and a roof for him, and are the strong dependability of steps and floors. That chestnut is like a great, welcoming hotel, where birds make homes, and the woodchuck finds his den.

"I have seen that tree," he went on, "black with the flocks of starlings in the fall. They come for miles to gather in the old chestnut, and the air is vibrant with the excitement of their chattering."

From some hidden cavity in the huge tree there drifted a sudden flurry of sharp, bird voices that brought echoes from a dozen other recesses in the tree.

"It has no leaves like some of the other trees," Mr. Avery went on. "And most of the bark has fallen off. But there is not a livelier tree in the whole woods, not one with so many friends and good neighbors."

Mr. Avery's ear was again turned to the last light chatter of the catbirds. The western sky was fading from deep rose to pale violet, and light ebbed out of the orchard, as the tide ebbs out of some quiet and secluded bay. And with the light went the last stir of the breeze. Leaf and branch settled into a dark quiescence of outline against the glimmer of sky.

The guest stopped and faced the chestnut tree before he turned toward the house. The mighty branches, upthrust above the surrounding trees, caught the last gleam of daylight, and the weathered wood shone with the soft glow of reflected and retained light. The blackberry canes beyond the wall vibrated with a quick rustle of movement. And, with its trunk rising up out of the brambly tangle, the gleaming branches of the tree were like uplifted, protecting arms.

FROM her childhood Else M. Bostelmann was a lover of nature. After receiving her art education in different academies in Germany (Leipzig, Weimar, Berlin), studying mostly figure and portraits, she made a complete turn and devoted the greater part of her time to nature work. Among the wildflowers, and insects, and birds, she discovered a beauty and peace which nothing else seemed to convey. Out of this happy observation grew a series of drawings which at various exhibitions proved to be a great success.

Coming to the United States, many years passed before she was able to place her art, until the interest and appreciation of Dr. William Beebe, natural scientist, explorer and author, gave her new opportunity. She is now working on an interesting book with Dr. Beebe, and is going to Bermuda as a member of his expedition for tropical research, her part being to make studies of his discoveries.

"Royal Membres," the artist feels, is the result of inspiration, coming to her in the still hours of the night. "Those are the enchanting hours," she writes, "luring graceful playmates for frolic and dawdling. They sway in the night breeze in soft rhythm with the branches, chords of a night symphony."

One Little, Silver Pool

Cupped, with a silver, curving line,
Between the folds of faint blue hills,
One little blue and silver pool;
From out its clear, untroubled depths
It sends its peaceful, heavenly spell—
Tranquillity.

One little star-filled, silver pool,
In friendly, high-up, moon-drenched spot
Is happily, is safely placed—
Like pewter cup, so old, so dear;
Its sweet, faint voice sings gratefully—
Old melodies.

IDA CROCKER DUNCAN.

Our Debt to the Poets

Children, have you ever heard the singing voices
Swelling down the dusty corridors of Time?
Have you heard the happy echo in their music
Of the world's melodious laughter in her prime? . . .

Children, listen to the voices of the Poets
As they sing that golden time so far away:
For their songs shall stir our beating hearts to rapture,
Shedding glamour and romance upon To-day.

More strangely sweet the music, more resplendent,
When, straining towards the light of coming days,
The Poet reads the riddle of the future,
Interpreting its promise in his lays.

Shining, afar, he sees the radiant vision
Of what man shall be in the after time:
Rare songs, tumultuous in their rippling gladness,
Tell out the glories of his dreams sublime. . . .

Our narrow world grows vaster as we listen,
More stately seem the brief and breathless years.
The spell of the enchanter brings deliverance,
With suns and rolling stars we walk as peers.

—ENNIS MAY, in "Pansies."

The Eucalyptus

The landscapes of California have been greatly enriched by the acclimatization here of the eucalyptus. It is not often that the presence of an imported ingredient adds a natural element to the charm of scenery; but the eucalyptus . . . has so truly native an appearance that it seems as if its introduction from Australia must have been more in the nature of a home-coming than of an adoption. The wide . . . plains and valleys . . . are now everywhere graced by ranks and spinneys of these fine trees, beautiful alike, whether trailing their tufty sprays in the wind, or standing, as still as if painted, in the torrid air. . . .

The long, scimitar-like leaves are as fine in shape as can be imagined, and each tree carries a full scale of color in its foliage,—the blue-white of the new, the olive of the mature, and the brilliant russets and crimsons of the leaves that are ready to fall. The bark is as interesting as the foliage, its prevailing color a delicate fawn, smooth enough to take on fine tone reflections from soil and sky. Long shards and ropes of bark hang like brown leather from stem and branches, making a lively clatter as they rasp and chafe in the wind, and revealing, as they strip away, the dainty creams and greenish-whites of the inner bark.

The tree's habit of growth sets off its beauties to the best advantage, long spaces of the trunk, arms, and smaller branches showing all their handsome colors and "drawing" between the dense plumes of foliage. In early summer the tree flowers with a profusion of blossoms uniquely tasteful, and later, the seed-vessels are as quaint and curious as rare sea-shells. To crown all, the tree is as fragrant as sandalwood, and the scent a hundred times more robust than that exotic perfume.—J. SMEATON CHASE, in "California Coast Trails."

A Home Like a Stage

My first home to which I went in 1914 as a bride was in Newchwang, for me doubly a frontier town. Not only in going there did I go to the frontier of America's trade, I went also to the frontier of China, situated as this town was on the tide-washed delta of the Liao River, in the outer province of Manchuria, outside the Great Wall. . . .

It was with mingled emotions on an August afternoon that I first saw this city. We got off the "Peking-Moukden" Express at what appeared to be a way-station and hurried on to a ferry. In ten minutes it took us across the Liao River and landed us on the pontoon on the Newchwang side. So far so good. Under the red evening sun lay the river between its flat banks, with floating junks as still as lily pads upon it. The bund bustled with Eastern life. The red sashes of the Customs men splashed color into the universal blue of the Chinese crowd. It was only when we took rickshas for the English terrace house which was to be our home that I awoke with a start to the future. This ride in the ferry marked the end of my wedding journey, the glamour of which still hung over me as, after one has looked at the sun, light-spots hang in the air bewildering one's vision. . . .

Five minutes, and we had turned off this windy sun-baked square into a gravel enclosure which did duty for both garden and walk to four English terrace houses. Without warning our coolies dropped the shafts of our rickshas on the steps of the second of these and we were catapulted on to the doorstep of our first home. We stood silently on that little stone doorstep waiting for my husband's houseboy to open the door, looking wonderingly up at its high narrow front. In its own way this English terrace-house appeared as unfamiliar to me as had the temple. Even though it looked substantial and not without distinction with its bow windows, my heart beat very loud and not altogether with confidence as I stood there in front of this strange dwelling in this strange, bleak town. . . . Once within, we passed through it with almost absurd rapidity.

In the hall I just had time to say —"I like the twisting, spindle-rail stairway. Too bad they used that ugly brown paint on it." My husband hanging up his hat in the closet under the stairs looked over his shoulder and gave the banisters only a moment's consideration as if they did not warrant more. "We're not in America," he said with a new note in his voice—the note of the American business man getting back on his job. "We have to make things do in China, dear."

"Here's the drawing-room," he finished. Taking my hand he drew me gently to him and on to the hearth. I did not criticize this time. "This is the only thing I care about," I whispered, "our hearth—and the sunlight," I added. Until then I had not noticed that the four long bow windows reached from floor to ceiling, filling the front wall of the room and throwing their pattern in sunshine on the gray, painted floor.

"Now the dining-room," cried my husband. Pivoting on one foot, I surveyed it. It was like as two peas to the drawing-room, except for red tiles in place of brown in its fireplace and a door on its back wall.

"What does that lead to?" I asked.

"Oh, the kitchen and such things," answered my husband; "do you want to see those too?"

"Yes, everything," and I opened the door to discover my house dwindling quickly away into a narrow, dark passageway, a wee, black pantry and a wee-er, black-er kitchen.

"Scullery," I cried with delight at applying a word which sounded like this dark spot. My husband smiled in relief at my mood. It seems he had been a little fearful of my attitude towards this company house where he had been living as a bachelor. . . .

"It's like a stage," I exclaimed with wonder as we emerged from those dingy, dark wings into the bedrooms, which like the rooms below were filled with the peculiar gold light of Manchuria that I was to come to know and love so well.—From "By the City of the Long Sand," a Tale of New China, by ALICE TISDALE HOBART.

The Real and the Unreal

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PURCHASER desires an equivalent for his expenditure. He rightly asks, Is the quality of what is purchased equivalent to its price? To seek justice in obtaining material supplies is important. But is it not also important to seek justice regarding health? If one knows a certain brand of goods to be satisfactory, does he purchase an unsatisfactory brand instead? Only through a sense of limitation or ignorance does one consent to accept that which he knows to be undesirable. If one accepts disease and sin as real, does one not do so through ignorance of God and His creation?

The fact that one can obtain and maintain true health through right thinking may not be at once fully grasped, but a beginning toward this end may be made immediately by everyone who understands and practices the truth about God and man. God is good; He is eternal Life; He is infinite divine Mind; He is the Soul of man. God is Love, and He loves man, whose true being is the conscious expression of Himself, divine Mind. To admit spiritual facts is to begin to prove them. One obtains a knowledge of music by accepting and practicing the rules of music until they become a part of his consciousness; and one's musical performance is the test of his understanding of music. So one's health and morals are improved proportionately as one understands and demonstrates the truth of being.

One who believes in the reality of evil is not demanding justice for himself; he is letting evil suggestion rob him of health, purity, and life. No one likes to be cheated either through flattery or through misplaced confidence. Yet is not this often the situation with regard to mankind? The flattery of the serpent—erroneous suggestion—still beguiles mortals into believing that knowing both good and evil can produce desirable results, saying, "God doth know that in the day ye eat thereof, then your eyes shall be opened, and ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil." Human experience shows that the immediate result of believing evil is disobedience to God, fear, and shame, ultimating in disease and death.

The real nature of man is shown in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where Mrs. Eddy says (p. 200), "The great truth in the Science of being, that the real man was, is, and ever shall be perfect, is incontrovertible; for if man is the image, reflection, of God, he is neither inverted nor subverted, but upright and Godlike."

In order to demonstrate this glorious reality, one must think and act from the standpoint of perfect God and perfect man. Sin and disease are no part of reality; they are entirely separate from man's real selfhood; they are fraudulent, lacking justice, and should not be accepted. Since beliefs about sin and disease must be entertained before they can be expressed, all such suggestions should be denied presence and reality, with the firm assurance that they have no power. Christian Science is awakening mankind to behold and to claim spiritual good as the only reality; and Mrs. Eddy shows the value of true reasoning about God and man in "Unity of Good," where she says (p. 8): "Everything is as real as you make it, and no more so. What you see, hear, feel, is a mode of consciousness, and can have no other reality than the sense you entertain of it."

We may be tempted, many times, to believe the erroneous suggestions of sin and disease. Christ Jesus said, "Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation." God, divine Mind, is with us, giving us all the power, strength, courage, love, and dominion that we are willing to use. We have God-given ability to defend ourselves from the temptation to sin or to indulge the belief of suffering. Our Father-Mother God endows His children out of His infinite omnipotence. The more understanding of reality one gains, the more easily and quickly one overcomes the temptation to believe in evil as real.

Every thought which is presented to one's consciousness is an opportunity to test his understanding of spiritual reality through proving that the delusion of sin and disease has neither presence nor power, and by accepting only true, potent thoughts, which reflect God,—thoughts which result in health, morality, and harmony. Since each experience is primarily mental, it is not only a touchstone to test one's present understanding of spiritual reality, but an opportunity to gain more understanding of the perfection of God and man, and thus bring increasing harmony into one's affairs here and now. So may we demonstrate the great fact that, as Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (p. 184), "Truth, Life, and Love are the only legitimate and eternal demands on man, and they are spiritual lawgivers, enforcing obedience through divine statutes."

Philomel

They have said all things of you, nightingale,
save this—that you, like all the rest
who sing through the passionate midnight, fail
when song is loveliest,

when, like a juggler tossing at the sun
a hundred torches, from your torch-lit throat
you toss the coloured shadows of the one
uncapturable note.

But, when you are suddenly silent, I hear that note,
the same, I think, that Robert Browning heard,
when hands were laid over his eyes, and he wrote:
"Angel!" but wondered, "bird?"

—HUMBERT WOLFE, in "This Blind Rose."

Not a Respectable Garden

It is not a respectable garden, like those of our neighbors, for we tamed a bit of the wilderness, and we keep it wild at the edges. On one side is a thicket of trees, where woodland things grow, ferns, moccasin plants, running pine, Solomon's seal, and a few shy wild flowers whose names we do not know. There is a little tangle where we coax sweet fern, and reluctant Scotch heather, resentful of our summer heat and homesick for its native mists; wild roses also, brought from the seashore; last pines and cedars, gathered by the wayside and in woods. Here, and in the untilled spaces about us, through the wilderness grass we sow golden-rod, asters, and daisies, and other vagrant things.

Our garden, to tell the truth, is somewhat undefined; it is hard to tell the garden from the yard, the yard from the wilderness. The bad habit of planting things in the grass has grown upon us, making increasing difficulty for the man with the lawn-mower in distinguishing the desert from the sown. Mowing day is a day of many a gallant dash to rescue some shrinking green thing from the unregarding knives; and the big Irishman, rubbing his forehead in perplexity when he finds a huge bit of ragweed or a stray mullein, calls out despairingly: "Lady, did you plant that?" . . .

Our garden would never do as a basis of an article in a gardening book or a Lady's Magazine. It is not one of those methodical, unnatural gardens, where all the seeds that are sown germinate, where all bulbs and transplanted roots grow properly, where all blossoms turn out in expected colors, where a whole row of hollyhocks come up without gaps, with that false uniformity characteristic of handbooks. It is no placid spot, of gradual growth, but a thing of wild hopes and sudden fears, of quick inspirations unknown to the careful husbandman, unprophesied in the Farmer's Almanac; of hasty plantings, some of which prove fortunate, some lead to nothing, of surprising successes, of blasting defeats. It seems almost at times as if it too had fleet, imaginative glimpses of what might be, and shared our sense of triumph or mood of failure. For nature is by no means the orderly, inch-by-inch personage we are taught in . . . text-books to think her. She also has her moments of inspiration, of rapid and luxuriant growth, and my garden makes me aware of her swift divinings, her blind hopes, her passionate impulses that wax and wane.—MARGARET SHERWOOD, in "Familiar Ways."

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With Key to the Scriptures

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TRADERS ARE INCLINED TO MOVE SLOWLY

Price Movements in Stock Market Uneven—Tone Is Cheerful

NEW YORK (AP)—Uneasiness over the weekly Federal Reserve statement to be issued after the close of the stock market accounted for the widespread irregularity in price movements today.

Pool operations were resumed in about a score specialties, which were marked up 2 to 9 points, but many of the recent favorites, particularly in the railroad group, yielded 1 to 5 points on selling by professional traders who desired to lighten their long commitments.

Call money renewed at 8 per cent and appeared to be in fairly plentiful supply at that figure. Time money rates held firm around 7¾ per cent. No change was made in the Bank of England discount rate, and no change is expected at the New York Federal Reserve meeting after the close.

Trade and earnings reports continue favorable. Current prosperity of the railroads is reflected in the increased purchases of equipment which, in turn, has stimulated the trading in the equipment stocks. Reports that independent oil producers were seeking a tariff on oil apparently was without market influence.

Commission houses continue to stress the possibility of a sharp readjustment in security values, and urge caution in the making of new commitments. With brokers' loans already close to the highest level in all time, fears were expressed by some houses that a sharp increase to a new high record today might have an adverse effect on speculative sentiment.

Isolas-Manville, which has been mentioned in unconfirmed Wall Street rumors as the nucleus of a large building materials merger, ran up 8½ points. R. H. Macy advanced 6½. General Railway Signal 4, and Glidden, Radio, Gold Dust, Gillette Safety Razor, Columbia Graphophone, Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor, Eastman Kodak, Fox Film and Allbili Power sold 2 to 4 points higher. Many high prices were registered by Crown Cork & Seal, Lima Locomotive, Public Service of New Jersey and U. S. & Foreign Securities.

Market Closes Irregular

On the other hand, Midland Steel Products preferred dropped nearly 6 points, and Commercial Investment Trust, A. M. Byers, Simmons, Otis Elevator, American Linseed and Safeway Stores all yielded 2 points or more.

Declines of 1 to 3½ points were quite common in the railroad group, with Canadian Pacific, Missouri Pacific, "Katy" common, Baltimore & Ohio, Reading and Chicago Northwestern the hardest hit.

The market rallied slightly in the last hour, after call money was lowered to 7 per cent. American Telephone regained most of a 4-point loss suffered earlier, and U. S. Steel was sent up 4 points.

Steels generally firmed, Bethlehem rising more than a point on optimistic estimates of second quarter earnings to be announced after the close.

United Aircraft jumped 2 points on announcement of acquisition of Sikorsky. Weak spots persisted, however, with Auburn Auto down 4, and Atlantic Coast Line nearly 5 points.

The close was irregular: Total sales approximated 3,800,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened firm with sterling cables unchanged at $4.85 3-16. No change was made in the Bank of England discount rate of 5½ per cent.

Bonds Irregular

Irregularity marked the course of the bond market today as traders in the speculative convertible list began to lighten their loads preparatory to sitting back and waiting for the Federal Reserve statement on brokers' loans.

The rails opened strong, with a few of the leaders establishing new highs, but before midday selling was encountered, and prices eased off. The United States Government issues continued their decline.

Sales were under the brisk trading days of last week. Money was easier, with call money renewing at 8 per cent, and time rate holding around 7¾. Money was reported in supply.

Railroad financing featured the day's bond offerings. The Van Sweringen's Nickle Plate placed $2,100,000 in 4½ per cent equipment trust gold certificates priced to yield 5.50 to 5.05 per cent. The Brooklyn Manhattan Transit Corporation's three-year 6½ per cent secured gold notes, amounting to $13,500,000 were priced at 98.5. A price of 99 was fixed for General Theater Equipment, Inc., $6,000,000 15-year 6 per cent convertible gold debentures.

The Van Sweringen's Alleghany Corporation 5s of 1944 and 1949 opened strong, the latter again breaking through to a new high on announcement of $60,000,000 market profit in railroad securities held by the corporation. At midday their gains were converted into losses, before new support was rallied to the market. Atchison convertible 4½s approximated their previous high. Burlington refunding 5½s dipped to a new low for the year at 93½.

The communication issues—American Telephone convertible 4½s and International Telephone convertible 4½s—both sold off. Certain Teed 5½s were the weak spot in the industrial section.

Little interest was displayed in the foreign list.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
July	18.55	18.75	18.45	18.50	18.55
Oct. (old)	18.95	19.08	18.80	19.00	18.92
Oct. (new)	18.88	19.12	18.81	18.92	18.92
Dec.	19.22	19.38	19.08	19.12	19.22
Jan.	19.22	19.50	19.01	19.14	19.21
Mar.	19.38	19.48	19.16	19.28	19.34
May	19.47	19.57	19.33	19.40	19.41

Spots 18.85, down 5.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	18.41	18.41	18.41	18.41	18.40
Oct.	18.75	19.01	18.65	18.77	18.86
Dec.	19.07	19.20	18.87	18.99	19.04
Jan.	18.99	19.19	18.90	18.97	19.09

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	18.77	18.97	18.77	18.77	18.85
Oct.	18.90	19.13	18.75	18.82	19.02
Dec.	19.12	19.35	18.97	19.02	19.22
Jan.	19.16	19.28	19.00	19.05	19.28

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	10.14	10.18	10.08	10.11	9.94
Oct.	10.04	10.10	9.99	10.03	9.85
Dec.	10.03	10.04	10.02	10.03	9.84
Jan.	10.04	10.10	9.99	10.03	9.85
Mar.	10.08	10.15	10.05	10.09	9.90
May	10.08	10.15	10.05	10.09	9.97

Spots 10.50, up 18 points. Tone at close, barely steady. Sales (British), 4000; (American), 3000.

ARGENTINE GOLD SHIPMENTS

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—A shipment of $5,000,000 gold pesos will be made Friday on the S. S. Eastern Prince for New York by the Bank of the Nation. Tornquist & Co., leading bankers, have retired from the Government conversion office $494,000 to be earmarked for shipment to Germany.

YOUNGSTOWN TUBE EARNINGS

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. and subsidiaries had second quarter net income of $6,107,055, compared with $2,450,891 in the same quarter last year. Net for the six months was $10,537,373, compared with $4,154,407 a year ago.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

Prev. 1929 High	Prev. 1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 18	Last July 17
54⅞	38½	..	Abitibi	18900	46¾	42¾	46	42¾
88⅝	75	6	Abitibi pf	400	82	82¼	83	..
159½	102	..	Ab & Straus	1900	130	123	127	..
104¾	27	..	Adv-Rumely	100	29	29	29	28
119	61¼	..	Adv-Rum pf	400	58½	54⅞	55¼	55
4½	1⅝	..	Ahumada	1900	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
13¾	5	2	Air Reduc	2900	181¼	176¾	178¾	179
48⅝	37¼	2†	Airway El	200	41¾	41	41	42
11¾	4½	..	Ajax Rubber	1600	5	5	5	5¼
30¾	4½	..	Alaska Jun	1300	6¾	6	6¾	6⅝
25	12	..	Albany PWP	100	16	16	16	..
53	27⅝	..	Alleghany	175000	53½	50⅝	50⅝	53
113⅝	99⅝	5½	Alleghany pf	400	117¾	117	117	116½
246¾	241	6	Allegh & W rct	1400	117¾	116	116	117
11⅞	5	..	Allied Chem	400	335	234½	335	337
42⅞	22½	2	Amal Lea	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
23⅞	10¾	..	Amerada	1200	30	29	29¾	30
73⅜	49⅝	..	Am Ag Ch	1400	12⅜	12	12	12⅛
65¾	59½	3	Am Ag Ch pf	1200	44¾	47	47	49
46½	46	..	Am Bk N pf	20	59¼	59½	55¼	59½
62	45	1.60†	Am Beet S pf	100	59¼	50¼	50¼	..
73¼	46½	..	Am Brake	200	56	55¾	55¾	56¼
126½	117	7	Am Bosch	500	55¾	55¼	55¼	55¾
24⅝	15¾	..	Am Br Bos	1400	20¾	20	20¼	20¾
167	103	..	Am Br Bv pf	50	81½	82	82	81¼
164	107⅝	3†	Am Can	17500	165	162⅞	164¾	162¾
66¾	52	3	Am Car & F	1600	104¾	103	103¾	103¾
82¼	70¾	2	Am Chain	100	116¾	116¾	116¾	..
66¾	43¾	2	Am Chain pf	200	84	83	84	83½
62¾	42	1.60†	Am Chicle	200	56	55¾	55¾	..
73⅛	43½	1.50‡	Am Com Alc	900	47¾	46	47¾	47
47⅜	23¼	2	Am En Til	200	30	29	29	30
87¾	52¾	..	Am Europ	3000	87½	83½	87¼	83
138⅝	75¼	..	Am F P pf	20200	126¾	124½	126	125
108¾	104	7	Am & F P 2pf	200	106	106	106	106
103	88	7	Am & FP 2pf	300	95¾	94½	95¾	95
42	22¾	1	Am Hawaii	800	37⅝	36¾	36¾	37½
42	22¾	..	Am Hide pf	100	33	33	33	..
20⅞	7¾	..	Am Ice	1900	46	45¼	46	46
56	35¾	..	Am Ice pf	100	94	94	94	..
28⅜	12⅜	2†	Am Int Corp	12400	78½	76	76½	78½
136	102⅝	8	Am La Fr	400	45¾	45	45¾	47¾
139¼	113	7	Am Loco	1800	132½	132	133	132⅝
118¾	80	3	Am Loco pf	100	117	117	117	117
98⅛	66	3	Am Metals	3000	66	64½	65	65⅝
177¼	4	3†	Am Nat G pf	20	66	66	66	..
150½	81¼	1†	Am Piano	100	4½	4½	4½	5
103	98⅝	6	Am Pow & Lt	700	148¾	147¾	148⅝	145⅞
80	70	3	Am P & L 6	400	100	100	100	100
78	70	3	Am P&L pf A	200	73	73	73	73⅛
82	72	3	Am P&L pf st	400	80½	80	80	73⅛
47¾	17¾	1½	Am Radiat	66500	54½	52⅝	53¼	54
61¾	47¾	..	Am Republ	200	47¾	47	47¾	46
174¾	106½	2†	Am Rolli Mill	2400	130⅞	129	130	130½
49¼	22¾	..	Am Saf Raz	100	65¾	65¾	65¾	65
140	99	7	Anaconda	22800	113¾	112⅜	113¼	111¾
62¾	47	2.40	Anchor Cap	600	48⅝	48	48	44¾
68¾	44¾	3	Andes Cop	2500	50¾	50¼	50⅝	50⅝
29½	2	2	Arch Diag	2500	22	20	31¼	30
10¾	5⅝	..	Armour D pf	200	86½	86½	86½	86½
86	71¼	7	Arm Il B	2600	67¾	67	67¾	67¾
13⅝	10⅝	..	Arm Il pf	100	74¾	74¾	74¾	73
40¾	19	..	Arm Ill A	1800	12¾	11¾	12	12
30⅞	26¾	1½	Arnold Cons	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15¼
58¾	49¾	..	Art Metals	500	29¼	28¾	29	28⅞
70¾	43	2½	Asso Apparel	100	52¾	52¾	52¾	53¾
67⅞	48¾	..	Asso Dry G	2400	47	45½	46¾	46¼
102	90	6	Aso DG Inf	100	90	90	90	90
26⅝	15¾	2	Asso Oil	50	44½	44½	44½	44½
104⅝	103⅝	..	Atchison	3200	260¼	255½	256⅜	258⅝
103¾	99	..	Atchison pf	400	100⅜	100½	100⅜	100½
209½	169	10	Atl Coast L	1000	205	201	202	205¾
77⅞	53½	1†	Atl Refin	8200	69	67¾	67¾	68¾
107⅞	100¼	..	Atlas Tack	600	17⅞	16¾	17	16¾
405	221	4	Auburn Auto	300	390	384½	384½	380
35⅜	29⅜	..	Auto Sales	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	30⅞

—B—

125	114½	7	Baldwin pf	420	121½	118½	121½	117
134	113⅝	6	Balt&O	10400	132¾	131¼	132¾	132¾
134	123⅞	..	B&O rcts pd	300	132¼	130	130	131
82⅞	64½	2½	Bangor&A	1700	83½	82	82	81¼
33⅜	25	2	Bangor&A pf	10	105	105	109	109
97	85⅝	6½	Barker Bros	100	28	28	28	28½
29¼	7	..	BarkerBr pf	10	93	93	93	93½
29¼	7	..	Barnet	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
49⅜	21⅞	2	Barnsdall A	2700	40	39¾	39¾	40
32⅞	20	..	Beacon Oil	8100	31¾	30½	31⅜	32
17¾	11	..	Behlen H	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
84⅞	81	4.14	Belg N R ppf	200	82½	82½	82½	..
95	78	2	Bendix	5400	91¾	90⅝	90¾	90¾
74⅞	55¾	3	Best&Co	3900	93½	91	92¼	93
120	92¾	4	Beth Steel	11600	118¾	115⅝	117⅜	116⅝
123	116⅝	..	Beth Steel pf	400	118¾	118½	118½	118¾
61⅞	42¼	..	Bloomdale	400	49½	49	49	..
136¾	110¼	3†	Bohn Alum	700	129½	127	127	129½
11¼	6	..	Booth Fish	300	7	7	7	6¾
100½	82¼	3	Borden	3900	96	94¾	95¼	95⅝
143¾	107	4	Borg Warner	1000	118½	117¾	118	118
109¾	83	..	Boston & Me	700	109	107	107	109¾
63⅛	30¼	..	Briggs	1800	34½	34	34¼	35¾
47⅜	36	2	Briggs & St	1400	39⅝	38⅛	38¼	38⅞
67⅝	31⅝	..	Brit Steel	100	32	32	32	33
51⅞	34½	3	Brockway	300	47	46¾	47	47
81⅞	59½	4	Bklyn Man T	1500	60	59½	59⅝	59½
22⅝	17⅜	5	Bklyn Un G	1300	221	218¾	218¾	219
47⅞	33¾	2½	Brown Shoe	200	47¼	47	47¼	47
56⅞	36	3	Bruns Balke	2400	36½	35⅝	35⅝	36⅝
44¾	18	..	Bucyrus-Erm	2200	26	23	24½	..
123¾	25¼	1	Bucyrus	400	32¾	31⅜	32¼	..
117	111½	7	Bucyrus pf	10	112¾	111¾	112¾	111¾
50	38⅝	2½	Bucy cv pf	500	43⅝	42¾	43¼	42¾
68½	46	1.60	Buy&Sus pf	30	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¾
53¾	46	1.60	Bullard	600	52⅞	52½	52¾	..
105¾	95¼	7	Burns Br pf	130	98	97⅜	97⅜	98
89⅜	54¾	2§	Bush Term	200	59¼	58	59	59
116½	102¼	7	Bush T deb	20	105	103¾	105	103¾
117¾	110	7	Bush Bldg pf	40	114½	114½	114½	114½
12⅞	8¼	2	Butte & Sup	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
41	28	..	Butterick	100	31	31	31	31
192⅞	122¾	..	Byers	400	140½	139	140½	141¾
37⅜	33⅝	..	By-Prod C	5100	37¾	36½	37¼	37⅞

—C—

82⅞	72¼	4	Calif Pack	4100	81¼	75½	80	81¼
4	1¾	..	Callahan	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
135	123	10	Calu & Ariz	100	126½	126½	126½	127⅝
61⅞	36⅜	4	Calu & Hecla	800	41⅜	41¼	41¼	40⅝
81⅜	78	5	Canada Dry	2400	95	94½	95	95
81⅛	65	3	Can South	200	56	55¼	55¼	55¼
265⅞	218	10	Can Pac	2700	245	242½	242¾	246½
48½	35¼	2.80	Cannon Mills	300	36	35¾	36	..
388½	308	6	Case Thresh	100	383	383	383	387¾
121	120	7	Case Th pf	100	120	120	120	120
58⅜	52	3	Celotex	2400	58¾	58¼	58¾	58¼
48⅝	40½	2	Cen Aguirre	100	33	33	33	34
20½	10	..	Cen Alloy	2400	48¾	47½	48	48
120	88⅝	6	Century Rib	600	11	10	10½	10½
275½	195	10	Cerro de P	1200	265¼	264½	265¼	265
28⅝	16½	..	Cert-Teed	300	27¾	27	27	27¼
92	67	3	Ches Corp	1900	90⅞	87½	87¾	90¾
195¾	4½	..	Ches & Ohio	500	269¾	269	269¾	272½
66⅞	49	..	Chi & Alton	300	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7½
23⅞	12¾	..	Chi & Pac	200	61	61	61	61
63⅝	38	..	Chi Gt West	1300	18½	17⅝	18	18
47⅝	27¾	..	Chi Gt W pf	1700	48¾	48	48	48
63¾	47⅛	..	Chi M&SP	6300	393⅜	388⅜	388⅜	394¼
96⅞	80¼	4	Chi M&SP pf	7300	603⅝	594	594	600
39⅜	28¼	..	Chi & NW	7500	93½	91½	92¾	93¾
57⅜	46	..	Chi Rheu	1600	38⅜	37¾	38	38¼
56¾	48⅜	3½	Chi Pneu pf	200	53½	53¼	53¼	53¼
142⅞	115	7	Chi RI	1200	141	139½	140¾	141
102⅞	98½	6	Chi R I 6%	200	100	100	100	100
107⅜	105¾	7	Chi RI 7%	100	106	106	106	106
36	23¾	..	Chi Yel Cab	50	30	29	30	..
50	37	3	Chick Cot O	200	37	37	37	37½
74⅞	44½	2.40	Childs	1000	73⅛	70	73¼	70⅞
135	66	3	Chrysler	11200	72¾	70	73¼	70⅞
102¼	59	6½	City Ice	4000	60	57¼	59¾	57⅜
27	19¼	1	City Ice pf	50	102	101	102	100
72¾	52	5	City Stores	200	20	19¾	19¾	19½
119	103½	7	Clett Dbdy	300	55	54¾	54¾	54¼
50	46½	3	Clett P pf	10	105	105	105	105
148½	120⅝	4	Coca Cola	600	147	146¾	146¾	..
174¾	93	..	Collins & A	200	146¾	142¼	145	142½
103¼	93	7	Collins & A pf	100	93	93	93	51½
78½	56	..	Colo F&I	9000	66	63	63⅝	62
129	101	3	Colo South	100	128	128	128	129
91⅜	53½	..	Col Gas	11700	107¾	105¾	107	108
108	103¾	6	Col Gas pf A	300	109	107½	109	108
67⅛	42¾	..	Col Gas rts	11200	6¼	6	6⅛	6⅛
66½	66	4†	Col Carbon	700	198¾	195	198	198¾
88⅜	55¼	1.15	Col Graph rts	700	66½	66	66½	..
62¾	43	2	Com Cred	28000	68	65	66¾	65¼
105¾	95	6½	Com Cr Inf	40	97	97	97	..
103¾	96	6	Com Cred pf	270	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
492	223¼	2†	Com Inv Tr	8200	172½	168	171¾	172
246	107¼	3†	Com Sol	300	492	479	492	480
82	59¼	2	Conde Nast	300	228	224	227	225
33¾	19½	..	Congoleum	63200	72¾	71⅞	71⅞	73⅛
30¾	25	2	Con Film pf	400	25¾	25¾	26⅜	26¾
150	95½	3	Con Gas	31900	147¼	144½	145¾	145¾
100⅜	86	5	Con Gas pf	1400	98	98	98	98¼
70⅝	51	6	Con Ry C pf	400	59¼	58	58	59
11½	6	.60	Con Textile	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
80	47¼	..	Container B	1600	81¼	77	77	77
15¼	4½	..	Cont Bak A	600	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¾
100	88½	8	Cont Bak B	2400	133⅛	131⅝	132¾	85
82⅜	60	2½	Cont Bak pf	200	96½	96	96	97
100¼	79	2	Cont Can	7300	79⅜	78	78⅝	79½
35⅞	32½	..	Cont Ins	2100	90¾	90½	90¾	90¾
88⅜	11⅝	.80	Cont Oil	4700	32¾	32¼	32¾	32¾
106⅜	82	2†	Cont Motors	3100	143⅜	142¾	143	143⅛
144⅜	139¾	7	Corn Prod	1700	103⅞	102¾	103½	103⅝
82¼	51	2†	Corn Prod pf	50	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾
57⅜	20¾	..	Coty	8100	61½	60⅜	60⅜	61½
125	83	1§	Crex Carpet	600	35½	35	35½	37
70¼	42¼	..	Crosley	3200	90¼	86½	87½	87½
25⅜	18½	1	Crown Cork	4100	70¼	67¾	70	67⅞
106⅝	85	..	Crown Zell	100	19⅜	18⅜	19⅜	..
5½	1⅞	..	Crucible	7100	104¾	102⅝	103½	102¼
18⅞	5⅞	..	Cuba Cane	500	4	4	4	4
24½	11½	..	Cuba Cane pf	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11¾
17	11	..	Cuba Co	300	16¾	16¾	16½	17
95	60¼	..	Cub Am S	400	14	14	14	14¼
6¾	2	..	Cub Am S pf	350	79	77½	79	80
67⅞	49¼	4	Cub Dom S	100	4	4	4	4
173½	135⅛	1	Cudahy	400	54½	54	54	54¼
163½	165	..	Curtiss	1400	166¾	164	165¾	166¾
170	120	7	Curtiss cf	400	165¼	165	165	..
100¾	98½	3½	Cushman 7%	100	120½	120	120	120
97¼	63	..	Cutler	3000	100¾	98¼	100½	99
..	..	..	Cuyamel Fr	200	97¾	96	97¾	96

—D—

69¼	42⅞	..	Davison	8000	56⅜	55⅜	56¼	55½
222½	182	5	Del & Hud	2400	220¾	217	217¾	217½
146¾	120¼	8†	Del Lac&W	2400	145¾	142¼	142	143¾
77⅝	55¼	..	Denv RG pf	500	75	73½	75	75
316½	224	8	Det Edison	100	316¼	316½	316½	319
64⅞	42½	2†	Devoe & R A	100	47	47	47	47½

115½	112	7	Devoe & R 1pf	10	115	115	115	..
164	130	8	Diamond M	120	135	135	135	135
10⅜	8¾	1	Dome Mines	400	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9¾
202	158¾	..	Du So Sh pf	400	8¾	6⅞	6⅞	..
119	114½	6	Dupont	2600	193¾	191	191	191
287⅜	201½	1	Dupont deb	100	114½	114½	114½	..
102	97	8	Duplan Silk	300	23	22	22	22
100⅞	98¾	5	Duquesne pf	300	98½	98½	98¼	..

—E—

207⅞	168	5†	East Kodak	200	198¼	196	198¼	199
76⅜	56	3	Eaton Axle	300	62½	62	62	62
112⅝	90⅜	6½	Eitingon pf	100	90½	90½	90½	..
174	126¾	4†	Elec Auto Lt	5000	167¾	164	167¼	164½
19⅜	11¼	..	Elec Boat	300	11⅞	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
81¾	43⅞	1	Elec P&L	4900	77½	75⅝	77	76½
92¾	77	5	Elec Sto Bat	400	87	85½	85½	86¼
66½	47	1†	Eng P S	22000	66½	64	65¾	64¼
83⅜	66½	5	End John	100	68¾	68¾	68¾	68
22½	5	..	Emer-Br A	200	9	9	9	8⅞
102⅞	90	5	Eng P S 5 pf	1400	102½	101½	102½	102
95⅞	92¼	5½	Eng PS 5½pf	100	101	101	101	95¾
41	21¾	2	Equit Big	200	39½	39¾	39½	39½
83⅜	64	..	Erie	2800	81½	80¼	80½	81
66¼	57	..	Erie 1pf	1200	63½	63	63	62½
63⅞	56	2½‡	Erie 2pf	1200	62	61½	62	61½
73⅝	55	..	Evans Auto L	1200	57½	55	55	52⅞

—F—

35	11	..	Fairbanks pf	60	22	20	20	19
51⅞	40⅝	3	Fairb Morse	200	41¾	41⅜	41⅜	..
72⅜	64½	2½‡	Fashion Pk	100	64½	64½	64½	64½
12⅜	6⅜	.80	Fed Motor T	200	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
112	90¾	2	Fidelity Ins	100	109¾	107½	108¾	107¾
99⅛	66	..	Filene	300	75	72	75	72
107	98⅜	6½	Filene pf	30	100⅛	100	100	102
74⅞	62	1½	First Nat St	900	74⅞	73	74⅜	73⅞
72½	40¼	..	Fisk Rubber	8900	7	6¾	7	6⅞
82⅝	41	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	2600	46¼	43½	43½	46½
58⅛	65⅛	3†	Fisk 1pf cv	20	47	44½	47	47¾
75⅝	57¼	2†	Fleischmann	19700	97	95⅜	97	96¼
69¾	44	..	Follansbee B	600	71	70	70½	71
101	80⅜	4	Foundation	200	55⅞	54	55⅜	55⅝
84⅞	37⅜	4	Fox A	5700	45¾	44⅛	44¾	44⅝
..	..	..	Freeport Tx	800	45¾	44⅛	44¾	44⅝

—G—

UPWARD TREND IN RAILROAD EQUIPMENTS

Locomotive Business Far in Advance of Last Year—Other Lines Gain

The brisk advance in railroad shares has stimulated speculative interest in the equipment shares which have been quietly improving in price since late winter.

Predictions of an equipment shortage at the height of the crop-moving season have lately appeared in the face of the big improvement in business which the representative equipment shares had been in the process of discounting.

The experience of American Locomotive Company pictures the change that has come about in this typical railroad supplier industry. The company has so far this year already booked more business than in all of last year, and expects to earn $15 a share as compared with $1.92 and $4.80 a share respectively, in 1928 and 1927. Freight car buying has not revived on anything approaching the scale of locomotive orders, but some good orders are expected before American Car & Foundry closes its fiscal year next April 30.

Expectations are for a radical improvement in earnings which last year totaled only $1.92, and the year before only $2.75 a share for stock that is distributing $6 annually. Although actual contracts called for only 51,000 freight cars in 1928 some authorities feel that the railroads will have to order 75,000 cars a year for several years.

American Steel Foundries

Bookings of American Steel Foundries have rapidly increased in the last few months with consequent bracing of profits. The trend has been markedly upward since the third quarter of last year. It earned the lion's share of its $3 annual dividend in the first half and, booked full into the cold weather, is assured of a good second half with promise of $6 a share for the full year.

Steel Foundries has weathered the depression better than most equipments but $6 a share would compare with $3.61 last year and $3.84 a share in 1927.

Operations of General Railway Signal have increased at an extremely rapid rate and there seems to be a possibility of reaching the record rate of 1926. Unfilled orders have been rising more rapidly than output. Earnings for the year are being estimated at around $8 a share compared with $5.25 in 1928 and $7.78 a share in 1927.

Business of Lima Locomotive has been picking up substantially. A deficit of $111,605 occurred last year, but results this year should reflect good earning power.

Better Revenues for Pullman

Pullman has been enjoying better revenues from both carrier and car-building activities. For the first time in years it is feeling a real fillip from the manufacturing end. Earnings this year should show a strong gain over last year, when a balance of $4.85 a share was returned for the stock.

The revival in buying of railroad cars and signal equipment has also been making an impression upon Westinghouse Air Brake, first-quarter earnings of which exceeded those of any quarter last year. This company now bids fair to emerge from the lean period of 1927-28. Earnings this year are likely to run well above the balance of $2.05 a share in 1928 and $2.68 a share in 1927, but may not approach the record of $3.32 a share in 1926.

The following tabulation shows the market improvement in a number of the leading equipment shares this year:

	Low	Current	Adv
Amer Locomotive	102⅝	135¼	32⅝
Amer Car & Foundry	92	105	13
Amer Steel Foundries	56	68	12
General Rail Signal	93½	122	28½
Lima Locomotive	42⅝	55	12¼
Pullman Co	78	89	11
West Air Brake	43¼	61	7¾

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	6%	6%
Commercial paper	5¾@6	6
Customers' loans	6	6@6½
Collateral loans	6½	6½
Year money	6½	6½
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	8¼	8¼
Four to six months	8	8

	Last	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	53¼c	52⅞c	
Bar silver in London	24½d	24½d	
Bar gold in London	$18 11½d	$18 11½d	

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$110,000,000	$1,575,000,000
Year ago today	87,000,000	1,072,000,000
Balances	43,000,000	189,000,000
Year ago today	32,000,000	136,000,000
F. R. bank credit	41,886,674	180,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	5¼@5⅛
60 days	5¼@5⅛
90 days	5¼@5⅛
4 months	5¼@5⅛
5 months	5¼@5⅛
6 months	5⅜@5⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	5%	Calcutta	5%
Boston	5	Budapest	6
Cleveland	5	Copenhagen	5
Chicago	5	Helsingfors	6
Dallas	5	Lisbon	6
Kansas City	5	London	5
Minneapolis	5	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	5	Oslo	5½
New York	5	Paris	2½
Richmond	5	Prague	5½
St. Louis	5	Riga	6
San Francisco	5	Rome	6
Amsterdam	3½	Sofia	6
Athens	8	Stockholm	4½
Berlin	7½	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	7½	Tokyo	5.03
Brussels	5	Vienna	7
Warsaw	6	Bucharest	10

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.84⅝	$4.84⅝	$4.8665
Cables	4.85⅛	4.85 5.32	4.8665
France—franc	.039⅜	.039⅛	.193
Belgium—belga	.1385⅛	.1389½	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅛	.0527⅛	.193
Germany—mark	.2383⅛	.2382⅞	.238
Austria—schilling	.1409¼	.1408⅜	.1407
Czechovia—crown	.0296	.0296⅜	.2626
Denmark—krone	.2664	.2664	.268
Finland—finmark	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—drachma	.012912	.012912	.193
Holland—florin	.4013½	.4036	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1743½	.1743½	.1749
Norway—krone	.2665	.2665	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1123	.1122
Portugal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.1080 5
Rumania—leu	.005912	.005912	.193
Spain—peseta	.1458	.1452	.193
Sweden—krona	.2681	.2681	.268
Switzland—franc	.1923¾	.1923¾	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.01755⅛	.01755⅛	.193
	Far East		
Hong Kong—dol	.4875	.4850	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.5875	.5825	
India—rupee	.3662	.3603	.4866
Japan—yen	.4625	.4611	.4985
Straits Etiments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
	South America		
Argentina—peso	.4196	.4196	
Brazil—milreis	.1187	.1187	.4245
Chile—peso	.1205	.1205	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9600	.9600	.9733
Peru—pound	3.98	3.98	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.9802	.9802	1.0342
Ven'z'la—bolivar	.9805	.9805	.1930
	North America		
Canada—dollar	.99⅛	.99⅛	1.00
Cuba—dollar	.9990	.9990	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.4037⅛	.4000	.4985

*Par unsettled.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 7s '36	75	75
Atr Straus 5½s '42	110⅝	110
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	110	108⅝
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	110	108
Am I G C 5½s	108	108
Am Ag Chem 7½s '41	116	114
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	105	105
Am I G C 5½s	94½	94½
Am Int 5½s '49	116	114½
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	114½	114
Am Smelting 5s '47	78	78
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	100	99½
Am T&T 4s '36	102	102
Am T & T Cv 4½s '39	96	96
Am T & T af 5s '60	170½	166
Am T & T deb 5s '65	102⅝	102⅜
Am T & T deb 5½s '42	105½	105⅛
Am W W&Elec deb 6s '75	101⅛	101⅛
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	101½	101½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	104⅝	104⅜
Armour & Co 4½s	89⅝	89¼
Associated Oil 6s '37	83½	83⅜
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	102⅜	102⅜
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	96⅛	96⅛
Atch T&SF 4s '95	156	152
All Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	89½	88½
All Gulf & W I 5s '59	90¼	90¼
All Refining deb 5s '37	72⅞	73
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	100½	100½
B&O 1st 4s '48	91	90¾
B&O 5s '95	96	96
B&O rfg 5s '95	97½	97½
B&O 5s cn stamped '95	100⅛	100⅛
B&O 4s series D	100⅛	100⅛
B&O rfg 6s '95	103⅛	103⅛
Bal Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103⅛	103⅛
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	104⅞	104⅞
Beth Steel gen m 5s '42	104¼	104¼
Beth Steel con 5s '48	99⅝	99⅝
Beth Steel con 5s '48 A	102⅞	101¾
Boston & M 5s '67	104½	104¼
Brn-Bilfmore s f g 7s '34	85	84½
Buffalo Gen 6s B '39	97	97
Bklyn-Man Tr 4½s '39	100⅛	100⅛
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	92	91⅞
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	102	103
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	86	86
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100	100
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	93	93
Can Nat Ry 4½s '54	93	93
Can North deb 6½s '46	114	114
Can Pacific deb 4s	109	109
Can Pacific 4½s '60	92⅝	92⅝
Can Pacific deb 4s	92⅝	92
Can Pacific 5s '54	97	96
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	106⅛	106⅛
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	99⅛	99⅛
Con Gas 5½s '45	96⅝	96⅝
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	105	104½
Cen Steel 8s '41	96⅝	95⅞
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	92½	92½
Ches Corp 5s '47	94½	94½
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99⅜	99⅛
Ches & O 4½s '92 A	93⅜	93⅜
Chi & Alton Ry 2½s stp	84½	84½
Chi B & Q 5½s '49	98⅝	98⅝
Chi B & Q 5½s 10 div '49	83½	83½
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	102⅞	102⅞
Chi Gt West 4s '59	64	64
Chi ind & L gen 6s '66	103½	103½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	76¾	76
Chi M StP&Pac 5s	93⅛	93⅛
Chi & NW 5½s '87	97	97
Chi & NW 4½s 2037	93½	93½
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	106½	106½
Chi & Nw 6s	101½	101½
Chi Railway 5s '27	99⅝	99⅝
Chi R&P rfg 4s '34	84	84
Chi R&P 5s '60	93½	93½
Chi St P M&O con 6s '30	99¾	99¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	102½	102½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s	95	94½
Clev C C&St L deb 4½s '31	98⅝	98⅝
Colonial Oil 5s '51	87⅞	87⅞
Colum Gas & El 5s Apr	98	98
Col G&E 5s May	98	98
Com Inv Trust 6s	98¼	98⅛
Com Cr Az Baraqua 7½s '37	92¼	92¼
Com Credit 5½s	85½	85½
Commercial Credit 6s '34	93⅛	93⅛
Com Inv Trust 5½s	98	98
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	98⅜	98
Con Gas 5½s '45	67	67
Corn Cork & Seal 6s '42	105	105
Crown Will Paper 6s	100	100
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	64½	64½
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99¾	99¾
Cuban Dom 7½s '42	64	64
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	100	100
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	92¼	92¼
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	101½	101½
Del & Hudson 7s '30	100½	100½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 sta	99	99
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	99	99
Den R G W 5s '55	97	96½
Den R G W 5s '78	88	87½
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	99¾	99¾
Dodge Bros s f 6s	100¾	100¾
Dold Packing 6s '42	100½	100
Duke Power 6s '66	83	83
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103⅛	103⅛
Edith Rock McC 6s ct	97½	96⅞
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	101	101
Elk Horn Coal 6½s	86	85
Erie cv 4s A '53	92¼	92
Erie 1st con 7s '30	80½	80½
Erie 5s '67	101½	101½
Erie 1st con 7s '30	93⅜	93⅜
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	101½	101½
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	95	95
Fla East Coast 5s '74	102	102
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	61	61
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102	101½
Gen Steel 5½s wi	100¼	98½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	100¼	98½
Goodyear 5s '57	107	106⅞
Gouh Coupler 6s '40	92	91½
Grand Trk Ry Can 7s '40	109	109
Great Northern 4½s '61	93¼	93¼
Great Northern 5½s '76 D	94	94
Great Northern 7s '36	105¾	105¾
Great Northern 7s '36	109⅜	109
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	100⅝	100⅛
Hocking Valley cv 4½s '99	95	95
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	93	91½
Housatonic Ry 5s	97	97
Hudson Coal 5s '62	97	97
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	77	77¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	97	97
Ill Bell Tel 5s '56	100	100
Ill B & Q rfg 5s '71	102	102
Ill C M StP&Pac 5s	102⅞	102⅞
Ill Railway 5s '27	89½	89
Ill R&P rfg 4s '34	84½	84
Ill Cen 4½s Lou div '55 reg	76	76
Ill Cen 6½s '36	93¼	93¼
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s A	107½	107½
Ind Limestone 6s '46	101½	101½
Ind Steel 5s '52	87	87
Inland Steel 4½s '78	103¼	103¼
Inspiration Cop 4½s '31	90⅜	90⅜
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	95⅛	101⅜
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	61¾	60½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	61	60½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	50⅞	50
Inter Rap Trans 5s '32	91⅜	91⅛
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	102¼	101
Int & Gt Nor 6s '52	103	103
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	102	102
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	89¼	89¼
Int Rys Cn Am 6s '41	100	100
Int Rys C Am 5s '52	93½	93½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	80	79½
Int Tel & Tel cv 4½s	92¼	92
James F & C 4s	163	163
Kan City Ft S&Mem 4s '36	84⅜	84⅜
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	91½	91½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	72¼	72¼
Kan City Term rfg 5s '50	97⅜	97⅜
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	87⅝	87⅝
Ky Ind Term sta	90	90
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	101¼	101
Lack Steel con 5s '50	97½	97½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	99½	99½
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	78	78
Laclede Gas 5¼ war	99½	99½
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	95⅛	95⅛
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	99	99
Loew's Inc 6s '41	91⅜	91⅜
Long Island 5s '31	107¼	107
Gulf States & Elec rfg 5s '52	101	100⅝
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	98¾	98¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	99½	99½
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	93¼	92¾
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	86¼	86¼
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	87½	87½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	106½	105⅞
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	100⅞	100⅞
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	72¾	72
Mo Pac 5½s '49	97	96½
Montana Power 5s A '43	122	121½
Montana Power deb 5s	100⅞	100⅞
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	75	75
Murray Body 6½s '34	100	99½
Nat Acme 6s	102⅜	102⅜
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	97	96⅝
N E RR 5s	97	96⅝
N Y C & H R 5½s '54	102⅜	102
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	90½	90
NYC&HR con 4s '98	86⅞	86⅞
NYC&HR rfg&4½s 5s 2013	104¼	103⅞
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	139	139
N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31	106¼	106
N Y Edison rfg 5s '44	98¾	98¾
N Y Elevated 5s '39	111¼	111¼
NY. NH&H deb 4s '67	104⅞	104⅞
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	73	73
NY&H&H 6s cv	104¼	104¼
NY & Rich Gas 6s '52	132	131½
NY Ry inc 6s '65	103½	103
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	92	91
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	105½	105½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	97½	97½
NY Tel deb 5s '49	110¼	110
NY Tel rfg 5s '41	99½	99½
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	105½	105½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	96	95
Nor Am Ed 5s	99¼	99¼
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	100½	100⅜
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	86⅝	86⅜
Nor Pac gen 4s B 2047	63½	62½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	110½	110
Ohio Riv gen 5s '37	100	99
Ont Pow Nia Falls 5s '43	99½	99½
Otis Steel 6s '41	101¼	101¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101⅜	101⅛
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	100¼	100
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	99⅝	99⅝
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	101¼	101¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	102½	102½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	94	94
Paramount Fam Las 5s '47	98½	98¼
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	83	83
Penn R R col 7s '30	101¾	101⅝
Penn R R 4s '31	98⅝	98⅝
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	95½	95
Penn R R 5s '68	102	102
Penn R R col 7s '30	104⅜	104⅜
Penn R R 4½s	101¼	101¼
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	102	101⅝
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	110⅝	110⅝
Peo Gas LL&C (Chi) 5s '47	102	102
Phil Co 5s '67	86½	86½
Phil & Read 6s	97¼	97¼
Phil & Read 5s '64	97½	97½
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53	100¼	100¼
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	96	96
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	97½	97½
Postal Tel Cable 5s	92½	92½
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	92½	92½
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	260	260
Purity Baking 5s '48	76	76
Pur Oil 5½s '37	91½	91½
Read rfg 4½s '97	98	98
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	94¾	94¼
Remington Rand 5½s ww	96⅞	96
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	96½	96½
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	101½	101½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	95	88
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	95	95
St L & S F 4s A	93¼	93
St L & S F 5s B '50	84½	84½
St L & S F 4½s '78	100¼	99¾
St L & Southern 4s	87½	87
St L & S F gen 6s '31	96½	96½
St L S F 4s '50	99¼	99¼
St L S W 1st 5s '52	105	105
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	94	94
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	89	89
Seaboard adp 5s ct	44½	44½
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	54	54
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	45¾	45
Seabd A L con 6s '45	71	70½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	61	61
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	96½	96½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	95⅜	95⅜
Shell Unoin 5s '47	95⅜	95⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	96	95¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99¾	99¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101⅝	101
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	96	96
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	93¾	93¾
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96	96
So Pacific col 4s	92	92
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	87⅝	87⅝
So Pac 4½s '68	88¼	87½
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	87¼	87
So Pac 4s ww	86⅝	86⅝
So Ry gen 6s '56	96¾	96¾
So Ry con 5s '94	85¼	84½
So Ry gen 6s '56	105	105
Stand Milling 5½s '45	111¼	111¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100	100
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	101¼	101
Syracuse Lt 1st 5s '51	94⅞	94⅞
Penn Copper 6s '55	103	103
Penn Elec Power 6s '47	104½	104½
Ter RR Asso St L 4s '53	96⅜	96⅜
Ter RR Asso St L rfs 4s '53	96⅜	96⅜
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	102¾	102¾
Tex & Pac 5s C rct	96⅜	96⅜
Third Ave rfg 4s	56⅜	56⅜
Third Ave adj 5s '60	38¼	38¼
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	99¼	99¼
Trans Cont Oil 6½s ww	101½	101½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	104⅛	104⅛
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	97½	97½
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	97⅜	97⅜
Union Pacific 4s '68	96⅛	96⅛
Union Pacific 4½s '68	84⅝	84⅝
U Rys St Louis 4s '34	80	80
U S Rubber 7½s '30	101	101
U S Steel s f '63	99¼	99¼
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	109¼	109¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5½s	91¾	91¾
Va Ry 5s '62	90½	90
Wabash 1st 5s '39	102	102
Wabash 5s B '76	100½	100½
Wabash 5s '39	96	96
Walworth 6½s w w	103	85
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	61¼	61¼
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	101¼	101¼
Western Electric 5s '44	101½	101½
Western Maryland 4s '52	77¾	77¾
Western Maryland 5½s '77	96	96
Western Pac 5s A '46	88	88
Western Un 6½s '36	107⅞	107⅞
Wheeling Stl 5½s '48	86⅛	86⅛
Wheeling Stl 5½s ww	100½	100¼
White Eagle Oil 5½s	99	99
Wickwire Sp 7s cv ct	45	45
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	45	45
Youngstown 5s '48	100	100
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100	100
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	106½	106½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last July 18	Last July 17
3½s '47	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.2	97
3½s rg	96.20	96.20	96.20	96.20	
1st 4½s '32	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.16
4th 4¼s '38	99.13	99.15	99.10	99.14	99.11
US 4¼s '47-'52	97.20	97.20	97.20	97.20	97.12
US 3½s '43-'47	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.9	
US 4s '44-'54	104	104	103.28	103.22	104.6
US 4¼s '52-'62	107.22	108	107.22	108	108.2

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Adriatic El 7s	98¼	98¼
Akershus 5s	87⅜	87⅛
Antioquia III	86½	86½
Antioquia 7s A 45	91	91
Argentine Goc 6s Oct '59	99¼	99¼
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '47	99¼	80
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99¼	99½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99¼	99½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99¼	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99½	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s Mar '61	99⅝	99⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99⅝	99⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99¼	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99¼	99¼
Agr Mtg Pfc 6s '48	99¼	80
Australia 4½s '57	87¼	87¼
Australia 5s '55	95¼	95¼
Australia 5s '57	95¼	95
Australia Pipe L 5s '42	93¾	93¾
Aust Upper 6½s rct	89	89
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	92¼	91¼
Belgium (King) 8s '45	101	100¾
Belgium (King) 7½s '49	105¼	105
Belgium (King) 7s '55	108	107¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106¾	106
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	114¾	114¾
Belgium (Cn) 8s '41	108¾	108¾
Berlin 6s '58	89½	89½
Bergen (City) 5s '45	89½	89½
Berlin El 6½s '59 sf	110½	110
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	91¾	91¾
Bolivia 7s ct	87¼	87
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '58	87¼	87
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	87	87
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100½	100
Brazil (Sen El Ry) 7s '52	99½	99½
Brazil 6½s '25	91½	91
Brazil 6½s '27	91½	91
Brazil (US) 8s '41	91¾	91
Bremen 7s '55	106	105¾
Brisbane 5s '57	100¼	100¼
Budapest (City) 6s '61	89¾	89¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61	77½	77½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	101½	101½
Bulgaria 7s '67	92¼	92¼
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	82¼	82¼
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	96¼	96¼
Can (Dom) 5s '52	96½	96½
Carsbad (City) 8s '54	101¼	101¼
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	98¾	98¾
Chile 6s Jan '61	93	93
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	91½	91
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	96½	96½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	98	98
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	92	92
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	93	93
Chile 6s Sept '61	93¼	93¼
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	92½	92
Chile 6s '62 ct	101	99½
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	92¼	78
Colom 6s Jan '61	35½	35
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	85	85
Colom 6s Oct '61	86¼	86¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	103¼	103¼
Cundi 6½s '59	96	96
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	80	80
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	109¾	109½
Denmark 5½s '55	102	102
Danish Mun 8s B '46	87	87
Denmark (King) 6s '42	109	109
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	103¼	103¼
Denmark 5½s	97¼	97
Dutch E L 5sf 6s '52	99¾	102¾
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	102¾	80
Finland 5½s '58	94½	94¼
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	85¾	85¾
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	92¼	92¼
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	94¾	94¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	99¾	99⅜
French Nat 5s '52	114	114
French (Rep) 7s '49	96⅞	96⅞
French (Rep) 7s '49	101⅞	101⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	99¾	99¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	106½	106
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	88¾	88
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s rct	83¾	83
Germ G E 6s '48	84½	84½
Greek 6s '68	96½	96½
Greek (Rep) 6s '32	91	91
Hamburg (City) 6s '46	83¼	83¼
Hedelberg (City) 7½s '50	96½	96½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B	102¾	102¾
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	93½	93½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	100	100
Irish Free State 5s '60	95½	95½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	96½	96½
Italy (King) 7s '51	93¾	93¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s	104	104
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '50	90¼	90
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	92¾	92¾
Krueger & Toll 5s rct	100¼	100
Lombard El 7s xw	99½	99½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	95	95
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100¼	100
Mex 4s small A '10	20	20
Milan (City) 6½s '42	17¼	17¼
Montevid (City) 7s '58	90¾	90¾
Nor Hydro 5½s ct	101¾	101¾
New So Wales 5

Musical Events — Art — Architecture — News of Radio

Goossens' 'Judith'

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

HOWEVER disappointing or familiar the work, however mediocre its performance, there is always a certain moment when even the case-hardened opera goer sits up and takes notice. And perhaps none of us ever quite outgrows that thrill which in our first careless operatic raptures accompanied the lowering of the "house" lights, the sudden hush, the poised baton silhouetted against the great illuminated curtain.

At Covent Garden on June 25 the pleasurable expectancy of a large and representative audience was heightened by the unusual circumstance that both the composer and the librettist of the work they had come to listen to were English. And the mere names of Eugene Goossens and Arnold Bennett seemed a guarantee that "Judith" would at least possess some of its heroine's enterprise, and perhaps encourage the hope that with her, English opera might pull off the usual aesthetic sackcloth and "put on her garments of gladness." The scene was set for a triumph. At the end there was plentiful applause, numerous recalls, the prescribed ritual of success, but "Judith," alas, had found some of her critics much less easy to vamp than the bibulous Holofernes.

A Composite Form

Opera, of course, is a composite form of art, a fact that musicians and even composers of opera themselves sometimes forget. The stage has other and nearer relations to the musical score than that which exists, for example, between the pictorial illustrations of a novel and its text. Music, drama and décor should resolve into one, a unity of three in one and one in three. Regarded as a whole "Judith"—which consists of a single act lasting between 75 and 80 minutes, with five singers, a ballet but, rather surprisingly, no chorus—is musically top-heavy. Because of its slight aesthetic significance the little that happens dramatically on the stage becomes, as it were, merely a conventional theatrical commentary on or programmatic description of that which the orchestra is depicting musically. In what varying degrees this was the fault of the composer, the librettist or the anonymous producer is not easy to say.

The producer and the designer of the stage-setting (also anonymous) had, however, between them reduced everything visible to one dead level of artistic commonplaceness—the cool loveliness of the Benois setting and lighting of "Les Sylphides" with which the Diaghileff Ballet followed "Judith" supplied a severer criticism than can be framed in words. And the characters, as always when subjected to the old stereotyped methods of production, promptly lost what character they had and reverted wholly to operatic type. This was all the more noticeable because unlike the Wagnerian characters to whose musical manners Debussy objected so much, Judith and her companions were given no visiting cards inscribed with their leit-motifs, or indeed anything to differentiate them musically.

Certain Discrepancies

Jean Cocteau says that the theater corrupts everything, and certainly its effect on the wonderful old tale from the Apocrypha seemed to confirm this dictum. The Holofernes we saw was scarcely fit to lead a procession of unemployed, yet was supposed to be the organizer and commander of an army "like the locusts, and like the sand of the earth: for the multitude was without number." And Judith, the wise, who in spite of her wealth and beauty led the life of an ascetic and who kept her wits and vision amid the gravest national and personal perils, was shown to us as an agitated common stage vamp. The deeper and only really interesting implications of her story were passed by for conventional theatrical effect, with the result that tense drama deteriorated into dull melodrama.

But, it may be objected, most operatic figures sound hollow when they are touched, why not accept this phenomenon with all their other absurdities? The answer is that "character" is the only true source of dramatic action. And how can music light and fan into flame material which is not there? If contemporary opera, and particularly English opera, is to live or even exist, the old stock characters—who, by the way, seem to have been recruited chiefly from the criminal classes—must be bundled neck and crop out of the stage door into the street.

Old Familiar Faces

As it is, in the most palpable of disguises they steal on to our stages at every opportunity and turn new works into old. One must in fairness add that whatever his characters were like in script the librettist of "Judith" was given no chance by the singers who portrayed them on the stage. Now and then as if by accident a line escaped from them over the footlights intact, but for the rest one was left hoping that their words were not the shadows of their actions. The singers, however, could not be blamed for a singularly weak curtain.

As the term is now one of reproach, it might be invidious to describe Goossens musically as an intellectual. But few of his contemporaries are, in the musical sense, keener or quicker witted, and after all the word does indicate that attitude in which, to employ the old misleading but useful antithesis, the head is rarely at the mercy of the heart. The score of "Judith" is always characterized by a certain objectivity and detachment and never reaches a temperature high enough to fuse it completely with its subject.

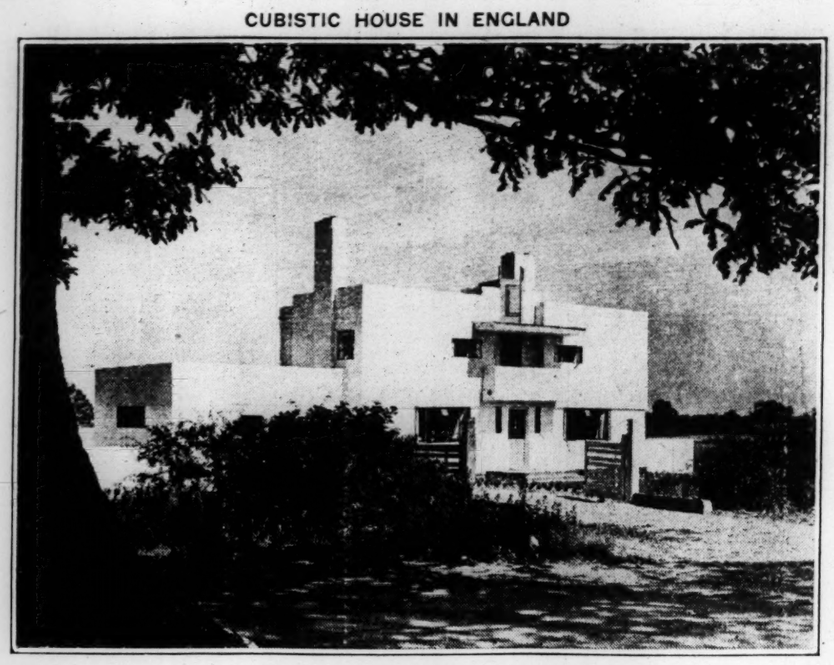
One could not help thinking of the very different musical reactions this subject would have produced from Ernest Bloch, to whom perhaps more than any living composer it rightly belongs. The Strauss of "Salome" would have left his listeners less analytical than did Goossens and here, by the way, without joining in the rather pointless controversy as to whether "Judith"—so fundamentally different in character—does not bear some musical family likeness to her dancing sister, one has to admit that certain passages at once incited the mental inquiry: "Is this Strauss served up cold?"

Goossens' Share

Separating the score from the rest of the work, there is much to interest the musician—if not the man in the street. Goossens' handling of his material is extraordinarily direct and certain. The stark unison theme which launches the work is treated with great ingenuity and the texture of chromatic harmony that clothes it never avoids the obvious by straining logic. The harmony, in fact, is easily the outstanding feature of the work, for the orchestration, in spite of its dexterity, strikes one as less individual. Of the old type of lyrical melody there is none, and the ordinary opera goer will find a little comfort in the shape of musical upholstery for him to sit down on.

Göta Ljungberg as Judith, Arthur Fear as Holofernes, and Gladys Palmer, Walter Widdop and Dennis Noble as Haggith, Bagoas and Achior, respectively, wrestled valiantly with intractable material but with little enough success. The voices on the stage represented a compliment—a not very graceful one—from the composer to opera, but he had given the real singing to the orchestra which, under his direction, played a difficult score with surprising assurance.

CUBISTIC HOUSE IN ENGLAND



In Silver End Garden Village, Essex.

On Record

FROM Mozart to Grieg is a long step, and one more easily managed on the records than in the concert hall. The explanation lies, perhaps, in the fact that a phonograph recital brings us not one performer but many, each excelling in his particular field. A group of records recently issued by the Victor Company, differing widely in instrument and performance, yet alike in effectiveness, may serve to illustrate the point.

The new records include two by Madame Wanda Landowska at the harpsichord, a set made by Bachaus the pianist, and an album set by Fritz Kreisler and Rachmaninoff. Madame Landowska brings her skill to bear on Rameau, Daquin, Mozart and Handel. Bachaus submits a reading of Chopin's preludes. From Kreisler and Rachmaninoff come characteristically fine interpretations of Grieg's Sonata in C minor. Only an Utopian concert could bring together such a program as this in a single evening.

Madame Landowska is in some ways the most significant of these famous performers. Her approach to music is not merely that of the virtuoso but also that of the antiquarian and scholar. She has uncovered a vast body of authentic harpsichord music, the product of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. She has a command of her instrument equaled by no other in this present day. Yet her public is necessarily limited and her appearances have been confined for the most part to the major musical capitals of the world. To many her records will offer the first opportunity to appreciate the exquisite finish and the chiseled precision of her art. As Landowska plays Rameau's "Le Tambourin," the light, pungent strokes of the music are sharply limned against the sonorous chords of the accompanying orchestra.

Daquin's "Le Coucou," which is inscribed on the same disk, owns a certain antique fragility. With its elegance of manner, its rapid charm and the light gayety which suffuses it, it epitomizes the period of the minuet. Even the threadbare measures of Mozart's "Turkish March" take on a rhythmic liveliness which Handel's "Harmonious Blacksmith," played as the eighteenth century might have listened to him in his own day, proves to be a gamesome gentleman whose musical background is of most delightfully gossamer texture.

Wilhelm Bachaus is better known in Europe than in America. His playing of the entire set of Chopin's preludes brings his abilities before a new public. These pieces, though by no means novel, hold to the listener exquisite performances by Paderewski, by dePachmann, by Hofmann. Nor should these comparisons imply that the pianist fails to bring an individual flavor to this familiar music. His rhythms are vital, his dexterity flashing. He plays with superb ease.

For the exactions of Grieg's Sonata in C minor for violin and piano no more skilled interpreters could have been chosen than Fritz Kreisler and Serge Rachmaninoff. Together they have molded a beautifully finished reading of this often somber score. They emphasize the contrasts inherent in Grieg's writing. Each draws from his instrument the full, rich tones of the lower and the high, sparkling tones of the upper register. The driving intensity of emotion apparent in the sonata lends it a firm stature. The violin sings its way with a rich and luscious timbre. The piano sets in an intricate background which remains always an integral part of the composition. The romantic beauty of the second movement is retained and heightened.

Kreisler is his usual excelling self. Rachmaninoff humanizes he measures, bringing to them a certain personal warmth, yet Grieg's coolness of conception dominates the whole.

C. S. B.

Ravinia Park Opera

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

FIRST performances of the season at Ravinia comprised "Il Trovatore," "Martha," and "La Juive." "Il Trovatore" (July 9) once more proved the contention of the impresarios that, whatever may be the boredom it engenders in the earnest connoisseur, Verdi's tuneful opera is able still to fascinate the throngs. So large a gathering attended the presentation of the work at Ravinia that practically every seat was taken.

Gennaro Papi, who had prepared and who conducted the performance, offered a more than ordinarily interesting reading of "Il Trovatore"—a reading which left out of the interpretation most of those languors that are affected by vocalists who linger long and lovingly upon high notes. It took into account, too, the circumstance—frequently forgotten by conductors—that "Il Trovatore" is a melodrama whose excitements were intended by its composer to be developed in the orchestra as well as upon the stage.

Elizabeth Rethberg made an effective and even moving personage of Leonora, who is too often nothing but a puppet. Her singing was imbued with brillancy and dramatic fervor and her acting restrained yet full of force. Mr. Martinelli, as Manrico, played up to Miss Rethberg's artistry with vocal and histrionic skill no less great than hers. Both of them sang with the enthusiasm which suggested that they believed Verdi's tunes to be well worth while—which, indeed, they are. Mme. Claussen did well with the music of Azucena, and Giuseppe Danise and Louis D'Angelo were effective, respectively, as Count di Luna and Ferrando.

Mr. Eckstein's company offered a bright performance of "Martha" (July 11), in which Florence Macbeth and Gladys Swarthout were attractive in the parts of the two heroines and in which convincing portrayals of operatic humor were provided by Vittorio Trevisan, the Tristan of the cast, and Louis D'Angelo, its sheriff. Mario Chamlee's delivery of Flotow's mellifluous ditties made his Lionel alluring to the ear and Plunkett was well sung and played by the versatile Mr. Lazzari. Halévy's "La Juive" (July 12), an exacting composition, was given an admirable presentation, the credit for which was due to a singularly well-conceived characterization of Eleazar by Mr. Martinelli and the brilliant singing of Miss Rethberg and Miss Macbeth.

The passing of many years has not weakened the power of much of Halévy's composition, but even in the '30's the opening act, and particularly the long and tedious monologue of the Cardinal which is part of it, must have dulled the sensibilities of the audiences at the time the work was new. It is the second act which stirred the inspiration of the French composer and it was in that division of the opera that Mr. Martinelli and Miss Rethberg, Miss Macbeth and Mr. Mojica accomplished their most moving work.

It would be unjust not to mention with a tincture of praise the singing of Leon Rothier in the part of the Cardinal. His main opportunity, from the vocal point of view, came with the aria in the opening act, previously referred to; but if Mr. Rothier could not succeed in imbuing the music with beauty it was much less his fault than the fault of the composer, who wrote that music with an arid pen.

F. B.

North Shore Arts Association

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Gloucester, Mass.

THE seventh exhibition of work by members of the North Shore Arts Association constitutes, as in past years, an aggregate of paintings and sculpture drawn from the studios of many of the country's best-known artists.

Occupying, as it does, an entire exhibition building, it offers space for the hanging of 423 paintings and black and whites, and for the placing of 13 pieces of sculpture.

During the summer months the city art centers are drained not only of practicing artists, but of art patrons as well, and as the years pass, it is more and more necessary for the professional man of art to show his wares in the various communities that draw to themselves an appreciative audience. From this standpoint the generous exhibition space offered by the North Shore Arts Association comes in answer to a current art need.

The calibre of the exhibition more or less parallels that of standard art displays held in the cities during the winter season, many of the canvases shown having been seen before in formal city galleries.

Few experimental ideas are in evidence. As in the majority of the carefully selected winter exhibitions the canvases are capably handled and generally pleasing in subject matter, art products that are more adaptable than emotionally inspired.

Arrangement, color, and methods of paint application still dominate the exhibition, with few echoes of the vigorous though often extreme experiments that have, for several years, been gaining upon art conservatism in the cosmopolitan art center of New York City.

Among the pleasing landscapes and marines shown are the local harbor and wharf scenes by H. A. Vincent, landscapes by Harry Leith-Ross, A. T. Hibbard, Antonio P. Martino, Marian P. Sloane, and H. Dudley Murphy.

Hibbard and Leith-Ross, in particular, have developed to a nice point a pictorial style of landscape painting that holds an element of popularity as well as that of technical artistry. The final impression is always clear-cut and thoroughly understandable.

Although the majority of the paintings deal with the eastern coast of the United States, and with Europe, there are several that choose the western scene, a theme somewhat less familiar, and consequently holding the lure of the unexpected.

Donald B. Barton presents two especially interesting canvases both as studies in color and as arrangements with poetic insight. His "Chasm Lake" holds the charm of everchanging pigments held against great canyon walls by shimmering atmosphere. Again, in "Grand Canyon," a more ambitious panorama, forms and colors complete an arrangement that would lend itself admirably to wall decoration. In these conceptions one is led to sense the color mystery of the West rather than its bigness.

Mary Butler, in her vigorous brush sweep, brings to "Stolene, from Aandalsnes, Norway," the sense of a brisk climate and a rugged landscape.

A hint of paint formulas crops up here and there when a painter conceives Gloucester and Concarneau with the same palette and a curious dearth of emotional sensitivity. Such impressions lead one to feel that in America today there are far too many men and women dabbling with paint pots in order to escape from some more tangible and exacting labor in a less romantic field.

In his "Return of the Fishing Fleet" Carl J. Nordell has achieved a decorative arrangement of perpendiculars that has its emotional moment, both in point of color and of arrangement, while, with less decorative feeling but greater vigor of color massing and of sea-personalities, Eric Hudson offers "Fishermen."

Still-life and figure compositions used primarily as decorations find expression in the nice color modulations and pattern interweavings by Emma Fordyce Mac Rae.

The sculpture, somewhat sparse this year, includes the well modeled and spirited "Clydesdale Stallion, Lord Monstone" by Katherine W. Lane, and the "Small Frog Fountain" by Richard Recchia. Prizes aggregating $450 will be awarded later in the exhibition.

D. G.

Functionalism in an English Village

London

THE clarion call of the architectural circles on the Continent is: "Away with traditions, that can serve us no longer; away with old forms." The forerunner and standardbearer of functionalism exclaims: "Natural science heralding a new age introduces new materials, which demand to be used, and demand to be used in a new shape."

Yet the Austrian architect Michael Rosenauer, representative of one of the most advanced modern groups, the Viennese, regards Le Corbusier and his followers as already somewhat old fashioned and protests: "New shapes are evoked by new needs, which themselves provoke new materials." In turn Le Corbusier counters: "New shapes having been dictated by new materials which demand to be used, the house should discover a new shape." But then Mr. Rosenauer would assert: "Since new shapes are dictated by new needs, the house which is the expression of an ancient need fully satisfied, demands no new shape."

* * *

Which side is one to uphold?

The English architects have begun to open their eyes to Mr. Corbusier's theories, and like those of other nations, have been puzzled in their turn. England is an island kingdom and all and of tradition deeply rooted. Till now she had had better opportunities of preserving her sense of proportion since she has so far played the part of disinterested observer of the battle of the moderns on the continent.

But what will happen now? An Englishman, Mr. Crittall, recently went to the continent to study the question, and it happens sometimes that when an Englishman finds a hobby he takes it very seriously. Mr. Crittall returned to England with a hobby, the Corbusier theory.

Mr. Crittall, who is rich and a man of determination, consulted with some architects in England about the possibility of erecting houses in the modern French style. He had been greatly impressed by the beauty of line in the Corbusier houses. The brave man, who undertook the task, was the well-known architect, Mr. Tait, of Sir John Burnet's architectural firm. This was daring indeed!

Mr. Crittall wanted some eight or ten houses at Silver End Garden Village in Essex. One for himself and one for his son, the rest were experiments to be tested for workmen's families. Mr. Crittall junior was the first to take possession. The house was a wedding present to his wife, but little knew Mr. Crittall what a challenge he flung down in this modernistic surprise.

* * *

His wife's despair over her functionalistic house was deep and sincere. The architect was called for. "May I not at least cover my sofas and chairs with flowery cretonnes, as I used to?" complained poor Mrs. C. "Impossible!" declares the architect. The rooms must be kept to a harmonious color scheme. The dining room sun colored the drawing-room in bright green and the sitting room orange.

Mrs. Critall passed through a crisis in her life. Her long-cherished ideas of furnishing were shattered, and she was forced to start afresh. After some guidance among futuristic furniture and cubistic composition of color, she found herself more or less at home in her modern surroundings.

These houses have had to undergo certain essential adaptations to the conditions of England. Unlike the Corbusier houses, they have not been built on posts three meters high to shut out the damp and to allow a possible garden arrangement under the house. This system has proved unsuitable in England, where the rain pours down frequently.

The large horizontal windows have been diminished for lack of continued sunshine, and the attractive idea of a garden on the flat roof has met with great difficulties as the wind deals too roughly in England to allow such extravagances. It may also be questioned whether the characteristic white and ivory color which covers the outer walls can be preserved without too heavy expense.

* * *

It requires careful upkeep, repainting every second year, which for a medium-sized house would amount to £20 or 30 each time. Such an extime. Such an expense seems somewhat unnecessary for workers' families with a limited income. The houses at Silver End Village are still so new that one has as yet no right to judge. They stand ivory white and neat, excellently kept, and their inhabitants seem at home and well pleased with the cubist homes.

We enter one of them through a door painted bright green. The rooms on the ground and upper floor need not necessarily adopt the same shape. The rooms on the ground floor are cubistic, the walls of the upper rounded. These walls are in themselves extremely light and quite sound proof. The monotony in the interior disappears, everything has its place and there is plenty of room for storing. The windows in the original Corbusier houses are sliding, the old way of opening them from the inside proving too cumbersome.

"Air, Light, Space, Simplicity," is the motto of functionalism and these four words have been fully exploited. The traditional English and French plan with servants' quarters in the upper regions and the reception rooms on the ground floor has been reversed. The drawing-room will now be in direct contact with the roof garden.

The rooms are agreeable and kept in gay colors. Ingenious wardrobes and cupboards and much space for balconies and flat projecting roof parts are things to be grateful for. The iron furniture of the Corbusier houses has not yet been introduced into Silver End Garden.

Japan's Radio Facilities

JAPAN'S recent radio communication development has made marked progress, spurred mainly by the difficulty experienced in obtaining adequate service from the cables. The weakness of the Nation's international communications facilities, says the Japan Advertiser's annual review, was particularly notable during the World War. A new station has been built by the Japan Wireless Telegraph Company at Yosari, and its work and that of the principal radio facilities of the Nippon Empire are described in the following report:

"Contrary to the usual policy of the Japanese Government toward communications, which is in the direction of government ownership, the international radio stations of the country were placed under semi-private ownership three years ago, when the Japan Wireless Telegraph Company was formed with a capital of 20,000,000 yen, of which 6,725,000 yen was paid up (one yen equals $0.4452). Previous to this time the operation of all radio stations was under direct government control. Of the paid-in capital of the company, 2,300,000 yen represent the government share through the turning over of the existing radio stations and sites then in use for international communication, and 4,425,000 yen, the amount subscribed by the promoters and general public.

"Since its organization the company has improved radio communication facilities with all parts of the world and has just completed the largest radio station in the world. This last station will be used for direct transmission of messages to Europe on a 24-hour schedule. This station also is evidence of the government interest in the Japan Wireless Telegraph Company, as the transmitting equipment was originally manufactured in Germany by Telefunken Company and shipped to Japan as part of the German reparations payments. The Japanese Government turned this equipment over to the company on very liberal terms both as regards cost and payments. The new station is known as Yosami and has a power of 1000 kilowatts.

"The complete system operated by the Japan Wireless Telegraph Company represents a monopoly of international commercial radio communication for that concern. The service includes direct transmission of messages to the United States through the Haranomachi station, the Tomioka short-wave station and the Fukuoka receiving station. Under government operation the Haranomachi station worked with the United States through a relay at Hawaii, but improvements introduced by the company now make direct communication possible. The Tomioka station is used as a supplementary service for the Haranomachi station, operating on short-wave lengths. The Fukuoka station is a new installation erected by the company to speed up the service to the United States. All three of these stations are connected directly to the Central Radio Office in the heart of Tokyo by control lines and a tone channel.

POPULAR NBC VIOLINIST

ARCADIE BIRKENHOLZ

A Violinist's Tale

ALTHOUGH he was born in New York City, Arcadie Birkenholz, youthful violin virtuoso and an exclusive NBC artist, has a Continental background. He is a member of a family of musicians which was for 200 years prominent in the court life of Galicia and sponsored by the ancient Austrian House of Potocki, at one time the owners of all Galicia.

It was natural, therefore, for Arcadie to become a musician. His parents took it as a matter of course, and before he was 6 years old presented him with a violin. Following the rigorous training of the family, Arcadie was expected to practice at least one hour each morning before going to school. At lunchtime he was required to take the instrument out of the case even if he had no time to touch the bow to the strings, and after school three hours or more bowing and playing exercises was the rule of the household.

Being in America, however, the youth, whom Leopold Auer has since called "one of the most gifted violinists of the younger generation," frequently rebelled, preferring to play ball and other games with children in the park just across the street from his home.

The earliest recollection of his mother, he says, was seeing her at a window in their home, shaking her head and signaling for him to come away, just as he was preparing to pitch a ball to some other children. His father was less gentle, according to Arcadie, and would come into the park and take his son by the ear and march him home.

After one of these rebellions his violin would be taken from him and laid away with great ceremony.

This treatment had its effect and soon Arcadie would miss his violin. He would ask for it, promising to study regularly and his parents would grudgingly give in to him. The result of this seemingly unkind treatment was that Arcadie made his début before he was 9 years old and the talent he possesses was immediately recognized.

A short time after he became the student of Leopold Lichtenberg, a distinguished teacher who was outstanding among Wieniawski's pupils. He remained under Mr. Lichtenberg's guidance for five years, in the meantime making a concert tour, when he was 13, of 20 cities throughout the United States.

After this he went to the great master, Leopold Auer, and studied with him for two years. In November, 1925, he made his formal New York début in Town Hall where the critics acknowledged him. He has since appeared as soloist with the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra and three times with the American Orchestral Society.

Mr. Birkenholz has been an exclusive feature of the National Broadcasting Company's Artists' Bureau for two years and has appeared for two seasons in the "Half Hours with Great Composers" program through WEAF and the NBC Red Network.

The Listener Speaks

THE swish of the cool Atlantic on a warm evening and the throbbing of a powerful engine driving a trawler on its way a couple of hundred miles from the New England shore, while the crew sing cheery chanties and thrilling sea stories are told—that is the atmosphere into which listeners to the WJZ chain stations are carried in the "Forty-Fathom Trawlers" radiocast at 9:30 on Wednesday nights. And what could be more refreshing at this time of the year?

Norman Brokenshire, who has already spent much time in meeting George Olsen's famous train, and is himself an experienced radio traveler, is now getting his sea legs in this period—and passing on his impressions to all who care to hear. In the last program the crew of the Spray began by playing a hornpipe for his delectation. They have a very fair band—perhaps a little too good for consistency. They also sing more than creditably—suggesting that more time might have been spent in singing than in fishing. However, since their real object is to catch the attention of prospective purchasers of the fish which their sponsors will take good care of catching, this is all very commendable.

Mr. Brokenshire's talk with the captain about the coldness of the catch as it is drawn from 40 fathoms deep, and its immediate treatment and refrigeration as soon as the trawlers dock, must certainly have left many listeners with a strong desire to stock their own iceboxes at once. This conversation offered a type of advertising material which is really informative and interesting in itself.

After an element of unsolved mystery had been introduced in connection with the cook and a certain Mr. Billings, the main story of the evening began. It concerned the thrilling attack of a herd of devil-fish upon an expedition sent into the tropics to capture one of them for natural scientific purposes. This episode was dramatized in a way which was quite stirring. The sound effects—washing water, whistling lines, guns, harpoons and bombs were all well done. They added much to the realism of the presentation.

D. M.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR TUESDAY, JULY 23

Recitalist

Gertrude Berggren, contralto (WJZ Chain). Five quiet songs, 7 p. m.

Aviation

E. Hamilton Lee (WEAF Chain). One of the first air mails pilots in America. His subject—"Flying the Mail—Chicago to Salt Lake," recalling some of his 15 years' experience. 7 p. m.

Concert Artists

Sergei Kotlarsky, violinist; Mathilde Harding, pianist (CBS). 8 p. m.

Arthur Hackett, tenor; David Mendoza, conductor (Fada—CBS). Orchestral feature—medley of famous waltzes. 10 p. m.

Celebrity Program (Freed—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Identify your favorite radio entertainer by his voice. 10:30 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Morning Glories" (WJZ Chain). Evening stars on morning program. 10:30 a. m.

Genia Fonariova, soprano; Cesare Sodero, conductor (WEAF Chain). Orchestral feature—four sketches from Debussy's "Children's Corner Suite." 8 p. m.

Spotlight Review (NBC Pacific). Successful songs from good programs. 10 p. m.

Orchestral

Liners (Savannah—WJZ, WBZ). Continental flavor. 6:30 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). 11 p. m.

Characteristic Music

"Neapolitan Nights" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Italian program by Italian artists. 11 p. m.

Band Music

Edwin Franko Goldman (Pure Oil—WJZ Chain). 8 p. m.

Sketches

O. Henry's "Cupid a la Carte" (Socony—WEAF Chain). In which Jeff Peters comes before the microphone. 7:30 p. m.

"Congo Cargo" (CBS). Tale of aviation in central Africa. 8:30 p. m.

"Glad Rag Doll" (CBS). Popular vocal selection dramatized in "Story in a Song" period. 10:30 p. m.

"Tales Never Told" (NBC Pacific). Same procedure with several songs. 8 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Howard Phillips, Taylor Bickley, Irving Kaufman (Michelin—WJZ Chain). Trio of baritones with Louis Katzman's music. 8:30 p. m.

Eskimos (Clicquot—WEAF Chain transcontinental). "Musical Typewriter" may mean the machine or the artist operating it. 10:30 p. m.

William Scotti's orchestra (WEAF Chain). 12 p. m.

Trocaderans (KHQ, KPO). 11 p. m.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MISSOURI PLAY NEARING FINALS

Favorites Generally Reach Quarterfinal of Title Tennis Tourney

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INDEPENDENCE, Kan.—Favorites advanced on Wednesday's play in the annual Missouri Valley tennis championships being held this week on the courts of the Independence Lawn Tennis Association. As a result of matches completed Wednesday all of the seeds are in the quarterfinal round. The committee in charge hopes to complete the tournament by Saturday.

All matches in the men's singles event were decided in straight sets. W. D. Brown of St. Louis, the title holder, gained the quarterfinal round by defeating William Whitaker of Ada, Okla., 6—2, 6—0, while H. E. Coggeshall Jr., Des Moines, favored to reach the finals in the lower bracket, won his match from W. M. Martin Jr., St. Louis former Yale University player. Although the score was 6—2, 6—3, the St. Louisan made a number of brilliant shots, forcing Coggeshall to many games of close points.

Women's Singles in Semifinals

The other players to reach the quarterfinals were T. A. Eggman, East St. Louis, Ill., former Cornell University tennis captain, G. H. Boehmer Jr., St. Louis district junior champion and protégé of William T. Tilden 2d; R. P. Scott, Independence, Kan.; John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Tex., recent winner of the Kansas State title, D. D. Freeborn, Tulsa, and J. C. Stuckman, St. Louis.

Play in the women's singles event is now in the semifinal round. In the feature of Wednesday's matches Miss Eunice E. Dean, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., defeated Miss Medora Steedman, St. Louis Country Club player. The match required three sets, Miss Dean winning 2—6, 6—1, 6—4. Miss Steedman fought hard in the final set and came within two points of bringing the score to deuce.

Miss Mae Courvorst of Wichita, strong favorite to win the Missouri Valley title, advanced to the semifinal defeating Mrs. Violet Furlong of St. Louis, 6—0, 6—1. Miss M. P. Endicott, St. Louis, former Missouri Valley champion won easily from Mrs. Ann Lindemann, St. Louis, to gain the semifinal in the other bracket. The [illegible]

MISSOURI VALLEY TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP MEN'S SINGLES

Third Round

R. P. Scott, Independence, Kan., defeated Paul Forche, Independence, Kan., 6—4, 6—1.

G. H. Boehmer Jr., St. Louis, defeated J. N. Dalton, Independence, Kan., 6—1, 6—0.

T. A. Eggmann, East St. Louis, Ill., defeated George Gilmore, Independence, Kan., 6—0, 6—1.

John McDiarmid, Forth Worth, Tex., defeated R. G. Brown, Wichita, Kan., 6—1, 6—1.

W. D. Brown, St. Louis, defeated William Whitaker, Ada, Okla., 6—2, 6—0.

D. D. Freeborn, Tulsa, defeated H. W. Shive, Independence, Kan., 6—4, 6—3.

H. E. Coggeshall Jr., Des Moines, defeated W. M. Martin Jr., St. Louis, 6—2, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

V. T. Dunn and W. F. McVey, Independence, Kan., defeated A. B. Allred and H. J. Bradeham, Independence, Kan., 7—5, 6—4.

Second Round

W. D. Brown, St. Louis and H. E. Coggeshall Jr., Des Moines, defeated H. E. Dey and J. J. Large Jr., Wellington, Kan., 6—1, 6—1.

J. W. Smith and John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Tex., defeated W. M. Martin Jr., and E. F. Hawkins, St. Louis, 6—4, 6—0.

T. A. Eggmann, E. St. Louis, Ill., and G. H. Boehmer Jr., St. Louis, defeated V. T. Dunn and W. F. McVey, Independence, Kan., 6—1, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Third Round

Miss M. P. Endicott, St. Louis, defeated Mrs. Ann Lindemann, St. Louis, 6—3, 6—2.

Miss E. E. Dean, Fort Leavenworth, defeated Miss Medora Steedman, St. Louis, 2—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Miss Mae Courvorst, Wichita, defeated Mrs. Violet Furlong, St. Louis, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. V. B. Ducker, St. Louis, defeated Mrs. C. C. Hagemeyer, St. Louis, 6—1, 6—2.

GIRLS' SINGLES—Semifinal

Miss Rosamond Lamb, Okmulgee, Okla., defeated Miss M. B. Arnett, Independence, Kan., 6—4, 4—1, default.

JUNIOR SINGLES—Third Round

J. W. Smith, Fort Worth, Tex., won from A. R. Allred, Independence, Kan., by default.

T. R. Brooks, Wichita, defeated Robert Lee, Topeka, 6—4, 7—5.

John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Tex., defeated William Howe, Independence, Kan., 6—0, 6—3.

G. H. Boehmer Jr., St. Louis, defeated J. J. Large Jr., Wellington, Kan., 6—1, 6—0.

JUNIOR DOUBLES—First Round

Paul Lambert and Leroy Bodenheimer, Ponca City, Okla., defeated R. B. Scranton and W. K. Slater, Independence, Kan., 6—2, 6—0.

Second Round

A. B. Allred and J. N. Dalton, Independence, Kan., defeated R. T. Hays and H. B. Chaney, Caney, Kan., 4—6, 6—4, 6—1.

J. W. Smith, Fort Worth, Tex., and T. R. Brooks, Wichita, defeated Paul Lambert and Leroy Bodenheimer, Ponca City, Okla., 6—0, 6—3.

Semifinal Round

Vernon McKay and Leroy Butler, Independence, Kan., defeated J. W. Smith, Fort Worth, Tex., and T. R. Brooks, Wichita, 2—6, 6—3, 12—10.

MRS. HILL SCORES 73 IN TITLE PLAY

DENVER (AP)—Shooting a spectacular 73; only 2 above regulation par for the Denver Country Club course, here Wednesday, Mrs. O. S. Hill, defending women's trans-Mississippi golf champion, was installed as the favorite to repeat her 1928 performance. Her score was one of the lowest ever made in championship competition, and it was good enough to eliminate Mrs. C. N. Johnson of the Omaha Field Club, 8 and 7. The Nebraska woman failed to win a single hole and was 6 down at the turn.

Although failing to match the stroke score of the titleholder, Miss Marion Turpie of New Orleans, the medalist, continued her championship march by eliminating the Colorado champion, Mrs. T. S. Harrison of Denver, 6 and 5. Miss Turpie was out in 40, four strokes more than Mrs. Hill. The Southern girl did not complete her round, the match ending on the thirteenth hole.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	59	27	.686
St. Paul	54	35	.607
Minneapolis	50	36	.581
Indianapolis	42	46	.483
Louisville	38	45	.458
Columbus	38	49	.437
Toledo	31	53	.369
Milwaukee	32	54	.372

RESULTS JULY 17

Kansas City 7, Toledo 6.
Kansas City 3, Toledo 0.
Indianapolis 9, St. Paul 2.
St. Paul 13, Indianapolis 0.
Columbus 10, Milwaukee 3.

Girl to Sail Boat Against Germans

Miss Hovey to Pilot Oriole—Yankee and Tippler III Also Selected

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—An interesting feature in the selection of the three United States boats which will meet a German trio in an international contest in mid-August, is the fact that one of the United States boats, the Oriole, owned by Chandler Hovey, will be sailed by Miss Elizabeth Hovey.

The young lady is the first United States woman to engage in an international yachting contest. In the trials which were completed here Wednesday, the three American yachts selected were the Yankee, owned by Commodore Charles A. Welch; the Tippler III, owned by E. A. Schuman Jr., and the Oriole, to be sailed by Miss Hovey.

The yachts which are being used in this contest, the first with the Germans since 1913, are the so-called 30-square meter knockabout, a type which is popular in Europe, especially in the Baltic Sea.

The German trio of boats will arrive in New York about the first of the month and are the Gluckauf, owned by Hans Stinnes of the Kaiserlicher Y. C.; the Hathi, owned by J. Theede of the Kieler Segelvereinigung Y. C.; and the Kickerie, owned by L. Rob of the Berliner Y. C.

The races start Aug. 15 and are to be held on alternate days here in Marblehead. The chief trophy is the President's Cup, sponsored by President Herbert C. Hoover, which is to be awarded on the point system. The town of Marblehead has given a cup for the foreign yacht making the best showing. The races are being held under the auspices of the Corinthian Y. C.

The second of the series of trial races for the United States boats was held off here Wednesday with only three of the contenders taking part as the Yankee had been previously picked on the basis of the showing in the first trial race Monday and in previous races. Two races were held Wednesday, both over a triangular course of 7 miles. The first one was won by the Oriole which finished 28 seconds ahead of the Tipler III. Rima was third, 38 seconds behind Tipler.

The second race was won by the Tipler III. She defeated the Oriole by 35 seconds. Rimer was third 25 seconds behind Oriole. The summary:

FIRST RACE, DISTANCE 7 MILES
START 2:20

Boat and Owner	h.	m.	s.
Oriole, Chandler Hovey	3	21	12
Tipler III, E. A. Shuman	3	21	40
Rima, Alfred E. Chase	3	22	18

SECOND RACE, DISTANCE 7 MILES

Tipler III, E. Arthur Shuman	4	42	40
Oriole, Chandler Hovey	4	43	15
Rima, Alfred E. Chase	4	43	40

SPENCER WINS MILE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWARK, N. J.—Fred Spencer, the present title-holder, strengthened his hold on first place in the professional cycling championship standing of the United States for 1929, Wednesday, when he won the one-mile race at the Velodrome in 3m. 7⅘s. William Honeman was second and Cyril Walker third. As a result Spencer now has 46 points to his credit, while Honeman is second with 33 and Edward Raffo third with 32. Charles Panattier, Metropolitan A. A., won the one-mile amateur championship race, the fourth of the series to determine that championship, in 2m. 46s. Frank Keating, Century Road Club of America, was second, Joseph DeVito finished first in the three previous races and still leads the championship race with 15 points. Sergio Matteini, Acme Wheelmen, is second with 7 and Keating is third with 6.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	13	4	.765
Hollywood	12	4	.750
Los Angeles	12	5	.706
Mission	12	6	.667
Oakland	6	11	.353
Sacramento	5	11	.333
Portland	4	13	.278
Seattle	3	14	.176

RESULTS JULY 17

Los Angeles 7, Oakland 0.
Portland 7, Hollywood 6.
Hollywood 3, Portland 0.
Seattle 9, Mission 1.

YANKEES LOSE A FINE CHANCE

Detroit's 4-Run Rally Prevents Them From Gaining More Ground on Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	61	24	.718
New York	51	30	.630
St. Louis	49	36	.576
Detroit	45	41	.523
Cleveland	42	41	.506
Washington	31	49	.388
Chicago	31	56	.356
Boston	26	59	.306

RESULTS JULY 17

St. Louis 4, Boston 0.
Cleveland 5, Philadelphia 2.
Detroit 9, New York 8 (10 innings).
Washington 6, Chicago 2.

A glorious opportunity to reduce the lead of the Philadelphia Athletics in the American League pennant race to seven games was afforded the New York Yankees, Wednesday, but they did not take advantage of it. The Cleveland Indians had already scored a victory over the Athletics, 5 to 2, when the Yankees and Detroit Tigers entered the ninth inning of their game with the champions ahead, 8 to 4, and clear sailing to victory seemed almost certain. But a Detroit rally netted enough runs to tie the score and the Tigers went through to victory in the tenth.

It was a hard game for the Yankees to lose in view of the fact that their best boxman, Hoyt, started. Ruth hit his third home run in three successive days and his twenty-second of the season, and Lazzeri kept up his great hitting spurt with a triple and a home run. With one out in the ninth, Johnson got his base on balls and walked unmolested about the bases while the Yankees concentrated on the batter. Hoyt made a bad throw, Heilmann doubled, Alexander singled, Combs and Bengough made errors, and the Tigers had four runs in. The wisdom of playing straight baseball in the last inning, regardless of the lead that a club has, was shown. Johnson should not have been permitted to run promiscuously about the bases. Alexander made four hits.

Miller Pitching Great Ball

J. W. Miller, who has been one of the most successful pitchers of the current season, pitched Cleveland to a six-hit, 5-to-2 victory over the league-leading Philadelphia Athletics. Miller holds the distinction of being the only pitcher to shut out the Athletics this season. He did it early in May, allowing them the same number of hits that he allowed Wednesday. Miller has now won nine games and has allowed only nine hits and three runs in his last two. The Indians have been getting great pitching lately, having used more than one pitcher in only two of their last 10 games and in only five of their last 17. The result is that they have won 10 of their last 17 games. They again passed the .500 mark in the league standing of games won and lost.

The St. Louis Browns gained ground on both the Athletics and Yankees by defeating Boston, 4 to 0, with Gray pitching in great form. Gray has been in another one of his inopportune slumps, having lost four straight games when he faced Boston Wednesday, but evidently he is ready for another winning run such as he is famous for. Gray won his first four games of the season, then lost three straight, then won five straight, then lost four of his next five, and has now won another. That gives him a record of 11 victories and 7 defeats. When in form few clubs can beat him, although his greatest difficulty, naturally, is against the two clubs ahead of the Browns in the standing.

Washington Pitchers Do Well

Burke pitched another steady game for the Washington Senators and enabled them to defeat Chicago, 6 to 2. The Senators are not finding the going easy by any means these days, having dropped 15 of their last 19 games but they have had sprinklings of great pitching such as that given by Burke, Wednesday, which encourages Manager Walter P. Johnson to expect a general recovery for his team. Poor hitting has kept the Senators from doing better, for the pitchers have not allowed more than nine hits in a game during the last four contests and in these days of heavy hitting it is noteworthy that more than 10 hits have not been made off Washington pitchers in any one of the last nine games. The scores:

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Detroit	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	4	1—	9	12	2
New York	0	2	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—	8	14	4

Batteries—Smith, Prudhomme, Stoner, Sorrell and Phillips; Hoyt, Pipgras, Heimach and Bengough. Winning pitcher—Sorrell. Losing pitcher—Pipgras. Time—2h. 51m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	x—	5	10	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—	2	6	3

Batteries—Miller and Hartley; Shores and Cochrane. Time—1h. 55m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	x—	4	9	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	5	1

Batteries—Gray and Ferrell; Ruffing, Lisenbee and Heving, A. Gaston. Losing pitcher—Ruffing. Time—1h. 43m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	0—	6	11	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—	2	8	2

Batteries—Burke and Tate; Lyons, McKain and Berg. Losing pitcher—Lyons. Time—1h. 48m.

Two Favorites Are Beaten at Skokie

National Public Parks Champion Loses in Western Lawn Tennis

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Defeat of two favorites marked the fourth round of men's singles in the annual championship tournament of the Western Lawn Tennis Association at the Skokie Country Club north of here. The two stars were George J. Jennings Jr., of Chicago, the National Public Parks champion, and E. H. McCauliffe, of New York, regarded as one of the season's best youngsters.

Jennings fell before the attack of C. S. Sutter, of New Orleans, a junior star, 2—6, 7—5, 7—5. Sutter thereby moved into the quarterfinal round to meet Leroy Weir, of Chicago. McCauliffe had to give precedence to George J. O'Connell, of Chicago, by a score of 3—6, 6—2, 6—1. In other feature matches K. E. Gledhill, of Santa Barbara, defeated L. B. Bailey Jr., of New York, while K. M. Reid, of Cleveland, O., defeated Ellis W. Klingeman, of Chicago, 6—1, 6—2. H. E. Vines, of Los Angeles, eliminated F. F. Royer, of Chicago, one of the seeded players, 6—2, 6—8, 6—3.

An unexpected victory was scored by J. J. Harris of Chicago over L. L. Thalheimer, former Dallas star, now resident of Chicago, 6—3, 0—6, 6—4. This left six of the original list of 11 seeded players. Sutter and Harris are the only unseeded players to get into the quarterfinals.

Women's singles, with all the stars of former years lacking, progressed to the second round, and the men's doubles went through the opening session. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES—Fourth Round

E. J. Pare, Chicago, defeated Charles Lejeck, Chicago, 6—3, 7—5.

K. M. Reid, Cleveland, defeated Ellis W. Klingeman, Chicago, 6—1, 6—2.

H. E. Vines, Los Angeles, defeated F. F. Royer, Chicago, 6—2, 6—8, 6—3.

K. E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, defeated L. B. Bailey Jr., New York, 6—0, 6—3.

H. J. O'Connell, Chicago, defeated E. H. McCauliffe, New York, 3—6, 8—6, 6—1.

C. S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated G. J. Jennings Jr., Chicago, 2—6, 7—5, 7—5.

Leroy Weir, Chicago, defeated L. M. Boldenweck, Chicago, 6—2, 6—2.

J. J. Harris, Chicago, defeated L. L. Thalheimer, Chicago, 6—3, 0—6, 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

K. E. Gledhill and H. E. Vines, California, defeated W. H. Beaton and Robert McMahon, Glencoe, 6—1, 6—1.

Victor Nord and W. H. Van Zwoll, Evanston, defeated John Parker, and John Curtis, Winnetka, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3.

L. B. Bailey Jr., and E. H. McCauliffe, New York, defeated E. M. Fiske and C. F. Irenus, Chicago, 6—4, 8—10, 9—7, 7—5.

F. F. Royer and G. J. O'Connell, Chicago, defeated E. T. Wilson and J. A. Smith, Chicago, by default.

W. T. Hayes and J. J. Harris, Chicago, defeated John Sheldon and J. M. Miller, Glencoe, 6—1, 6—0, 6—2.

Leroy Weir and G. J. Jennings Jr., Chicago, defeated A. W. Frankenstein and Dr. E. G. Fogelson, Chicago, 6—0, 6—2, 6—3.

Edward Kline and A. M. Dahlquist, Chicago, defeated Robert Chaffee and J. A. Kaufman, Chicago, 8—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Second Round

K. M. Reid, Cleveland, and E. J. Pare, Chicago, defeated Victor Nord and W. H. Van Zwoll, Evanston, 6—2, 7—5, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Second Round

Miss Carolyn Swartz, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. W. B. McIlvane, Winnetka, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Marian Clow, Chicago, defeated Miss Ione David, Lakewood, O. 6—2, 6—4.

Miss Marvel Adams, Indianapolis, defeated Mrs. Kent Chandler, Chicago, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Ruth Bailey, St. Louis, defeated Miss Mary Reed, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.

Miss Lucy J. Hedberg, Glencoe, defeated Miss Francis Alschuler, Chicago, 6—1, 6—3.

Miss Clara L. Zinke, Cincinnati, defeated Miss Louise Raffner, Chicago, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Mary Z. McHale, Dallas, defeated Miss Barbara Holden, Chicago, 6—3, 6—0.

Miss Catherine Wolf, Indianapolis, defeated Mrs. J. F. Mitchell, Chicago, 6—2, 6—3.

Miss Bernice Ayer, Chicago, defeated Mrs. Benjamin Carpenter, Chicago, 8—6, 6—2.

Miss Ruth Oexman, Cincinnati, defeated Mrs. Andre Russell, Cleveland, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5.

Miss Louise Hofmeister, Chicago, defeated Mrs. Alice Fraser, Minneapolis, 6—2, 6—1.

STRATTON LEADS QUALIFIERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WAVERLY, Mass.—Emery P. Stratton of the Brae Burn Country Club led the qualifiers in the Massachusetts State amateur golf championship tournament over the Belmont Spring Country Club course, Wednesday, with a card of 150. He played his morning round in 71 and the afternoon in 79. Three players tied for second with 152, including in the number Fred J. Wright Jr., Albemarle Golf Club, the present champion.

Lively Ball Wins Plaudits of Hitters, But Not Managers

Players Like to See Ball Soar When They Hit It But Majority of Pilots Are Dissatisfied—Fans Await Some Adjustment

With the majority of managers in the major leagues already gone on record as dissatisfied with the lively ball and thoroughly convinced that it is livelier than ever before, fans in general await an adjustment. Just what form the adjustment will take is only a matter of conjecture, but obviously something will be done of a radical nature as soon as the 1929 season closes at least, if not before.

The arguments against the lively ball are not mere speculation. Those supplying them, among others, are Managers John J. McGraw of the Giants, Burton E. Shotten of the Phillies, Walter P. Johnson of the Senators, John C. Hendricks of the Reds, Harvard coach and business manager of the Braves, Fred F. Mitchell, and President J. A. R. Quinn of the Red Sox. They are substantiated by reasonable deductions. The "cheap" home runs, the loss of science in the game and the extreme emphasis placed on hitting to the oblivion of everything else are among the reasons put forth by the above-named officials to furnish evidence that the lively baseball is not for the best interests of the game.

Wire Netting in St. Louis.

A step toward reducing the "cheap" home runs has been taken at St. Louis, where a wire netting has been erected in right field which requires a harder hit than usual to go over the fence. The Phillies, however, have yet to follow that example. The right field fence in the Philadelphia Nationals' park is one of the shortest, if not the shortest in the majors. The procedure undergone at St. Louis might well be followed in other parks as a precaution against the "pop fly" home run.

Since May 1, there have been only nine days, including the days when only one or two games have been played, on which some club has not stretched its run scoring into double figures. On July 6, the St. Louis Cardinals made 28 hits and 28 runs, scoring 10 runs in each of two innings for a season's record and probably a record for many years back. The fans were treated to a display of lively ball tactics which turned the game into a farcical exhibition. In two games of a doubleheader between the Cardinals and Phillies a total of 72 hits and 50 runs were made. This included seven home runs.

June a Home Run Month

On July 4, there were 23 home runs hit, only one game out of 16 failing to produce at least one. On June 22 there were 20 home runs made in 12 games. During the month of June, 285 home runs were hit by major-league clubs. This was an average of 9.6 per day. If June can be taken as a basis of figuring, with the major-league season extending over a period of 173 days, the 1929 season's total will be 1613 compared to the present major-league record of 1167.

As the season progresses, it has been claimed that the home-run hitting will fall off with the pitchers gaining in effectiveness all the time. But the batters are gaining too if the July records are an accurate basis of figuring and they are gaining faster than the pitchers. In the first 10 days in July, 110 home runs were hit or 11 per day! July 4 brought out 23, and July 10 produced 18. The Pirates hit five in one game on July 10 and in the same game the Phillies made four. The major-league record for a game by both clubs is 10 and for one club seven. Thus, the best home-run records from all standpoints of figuring are being approached and stand fine chances of falling, all of them, before the season is over.

Do the fans want to see 10 home runs a day for 173 days? Do they want to watch a continual line of runners dash across the plate in almost every game? Do they like to have the runs go into double figures regularly? Some managers will say they do, but they are in the vast minority. Among them is Manager Joseph McCarthy of the Chicago Cubs.

Sportsmans Park, St. Louis; the Polo Grounds, New York; and the Phillies' Park have been the leading picnic grounds of the home-run hitters. In the Cincinnati park, major-league officials find an ideal one with dimensions that require a hit of unusual force to go over the fence. In 1924 only six home runs were hit there. In 1924 there were 15. The lively ball is making these totals grow but a home run to the Cincinnati fan is still a novel treat and a spectacular achievement although he hears much about the monotony of home runs in other cities. Until the Braves brought in their fences this year, they were always close to the Reds in home run totals.

In 1925 the major-league record for home runs was made. There are some who think that the ball was livelier than usual that year and that it suddenly grew less lively during the next two seasons only to develop a greater bound than ever in 1928 and 1929. The record of players hitting 10 or more home runs in a season would support that theory. In 1925, 19 men in the American League made 10 or more home runs. In 1926 and 1927 there were only eight. In 1928 there were 15 and to date in 1929 there are eight already.

Series' Home Runs Increase

Home runs in World Series contests are also increasing. Here again, 1925 stands out, with 12 being hit in the Washington-Pittsburgh classic. Then 1926 produced eight and 1927 found only two. But 1928 came in with 10 and 1929 will probably produce a new record, as it undoubtedly will in season totals. And to think that in the first nine World Series only 11 home runs were hit.

Some fans can even remember the home run hit in the big classic of 1908 by Joseph B. Tinker of the Chicago Cubs against Detroit. Not since 1903 had a home run been hit in a World Series when he came to bat in that memorial classic. His was the only one in four straight World Series. What a difference from present standards!

From an English viewpoint baseball will probably never approach the level of cricket. Yet the continuance of the lively ball may bring about a concession that relative to scoring runs baseball is comparable to cricket.

NEW LAKE PLACID CUP

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—A new trophy, the gift of J. H. Ward of New York, will be awarded to the winner in the men's singles of the senior tennis tournament which will be played at the Lake Placid Club next week.

Halcyons and Fox Hunters Will Meet

Win Way to Final of Hempstead Cup Polo—Mather Is Holding Place

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WESTBURY, N. Y.—The Halcyons continued their advance into the final round of the Hempstead Cup polo series at Meadow Brook Wednesday by a victory over Greentree, 9 to 8, with the aid of a handicap of 2, while the other finalist will be the Meadow Brook Fox Hunter team, which disposed of Delray, 11 to 8, allowing the latter a one-goal handicap.

J. Thomas Mather continued to play back for the Halcyon four, in place of Stewart B. Iglehart, and this advantage of his lower handicap proved decisive, giving his team a margin of two goals. It was a close game all the way through, with Greentree equalizing the handicap in the first period, and staging a final burst of speed that carried it within one goal of a tie. Philip Iglehart, at No. 1, was the outstanding scorer for the winners, while M. G. Phipps and Raymond Guest, the two Yale freshmen, who were the chief stars of the Greentree team, scored three each. Summary:

HALCYON	GREENTREE
No. 1—Philip Iglehart	M. G. Phipps
No. 2—E. T. Gerry	Raymond Guest
No. 3—R. L. Gerry Jr.	C. P. Beadleston
Back—J. T. Mather	J. H. Whitney

Score—Halcyon 9, Greentree 8. Goals—Iglehart 5, R. Gerry 2, by handicap, 2, for Halcyon; Phipps 3, Guest 3, Beadleston, Whitney for Greentree. Referees—J. C. Cooley and D. W. Bostwick. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

Free scoring, with Morgan Belmont at the end of most of the drives for goals, scoring six, three in the fifth chukker, was the feature of the other game. The Preece brothers, playing defense for Delray, proved somewhat of a disappointment, as all four of the winners scored at least once, and the game ended in a procession in favor of the home team. The summary:

FOX HUNTERS	DELRAY
No. 1—F. S. Allen	Lawrence Rasmussen
No. 2—W. H. Jackson	Bradley Martin Jr.
No. 3—Morgan Belmont	T. Q. Preece
Back—G. E. Kent Jr.	G. S. Preece

Score—Meadow Brook Fox Hunters 11, Delray 6. Goals—Belmont 6, Allen 2, Kent 2, Jackson, for Fox Hunters; Rasmussen 2, G. Preece 2, T. Preece, handicap, for Delray. Referee—W. H. Gaylord. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

STAR FOR WEST POINT

WASHINGTON (AP)—An already famous football player from Carnegie Tech will be available to the United States Military Academy eleven when the 1929 team is selected, Cyril Letzelter of Martins Ferry, O., who starred three years as a back on the strong Carnegie eleven, is a plebe at the Military Academy. His appointment was made in June by Representative Frank Murphy of Ohio.

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EVANS VICTOR OVER E. M. BEALS

All the Other Seeded Players However, Win in Longwood Bowl Tourney

By a Staff Correspondent

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—All of the seeded players—with the exception of one—came through to the quarterfinal round of the historic Longwood Bowl tennis tournament in the singles division as the result of play on Wednesday afternoon on the grass courts of the Longwood Cricket Club. The upset was scored by Weller B. Evans of Montclair, N. J., who defeated E. Mauran Beals Jr. of Boston, and champion of the State of Massachusetts. The win was scored in straight sets, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3.

Frederic Mercur of South Bethlehem, Pa., seeded No. 1, who won a leg on the Longwood Bowl in 1921 when he defeated L. E. Rice in a five-set battle in the final round, 4—6, 7—5, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4, faces Sadakazu Onda, the Japanese international and Davis Cup player, in the quarterfinal round Wednesday. Mercur defeated Lee H. Wiley of Hartford, Conn., in straight sets, with the loss of only four games, 6—2, 6—0, 6—2. Onda advanced by defeating David N. Jones of Syracuse, N. Y., 6—1, 6—4, 6—1.

Hall vs. Hyde

Another seeded player, J. Gilbert Hall of New York, meets H. Holbrook Hyde in the next round. Hall gained the quarterfinals by defeating Karl S. Pfaffman of Quincy, Mass., former Harvard University player, in straight sets, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2. Hyde took Herbert H. Hewetson of Boston into camp after being forced to play an extra set. The match was scored at 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, 6—6.

John H. Doeg of Santa Monica, Calif., and a student at Stanford University, plays Evans in the quarterfinals. Doeg reached this round in the afternoon play of Tuesday. He is seeded No. 2 and won a leg on the Longwood Bowl in 1927 when he defeated Cranston W. Holman of Santa Rosa, Calif., then a student at Stanford University, in the final round. The score was 6—8, 10—8, 8—6, 6—3.

Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., meets Francis X. Shields of New York in the next round. Shields gained the quarterfinals in the afternoon play of Tuesday. Mangin did not advance to this round until Wednesday, when he thrilled the gallery by turning the tables on Kenneth B. Appel of Montclair, N. J. Appel started off with a brilliant game, gaining a lead of 3 to 1 in games and 40—15 on Mangin's service for 4—1, only to see the Georgetown University student pick up, take the aggressive and win five games in a row for the set at 6—4.

Linemen Called

By this time Mangin was serving in a fast and furious manner, and service linemen were pressed into service, as he was mixing aces with double faults. It was a hard-fought battle throughout with Mangin holding the upper hand by his forcing tactics. Both players got in many cross-court drives which the other could not reach, and, indeed, did not try for many of them. Appel was weak in volleying and his opponent took advantage of this as often as possible.

In the second set, Mangin appeared to be winning easily, continuing his brilliant play, winning 6—3, but in the third set, Appel had opportunities to take the lead but failed in the crucial moments. Mangin led at 4—3, only to drop his service, making the score 4—all. Mangin broke through service for a lead of 5—4, and then took the match on his own service.

A lot of interesting tennis was displayed in the doubles. Doeg, paired with Lawrence B. Hall, also of Stanford University, lost to W. Bradshaw Harrison of California and the University of Oregon, and Appel of New Jersey, 6—4, 6—3. Harrison was the star of the match, running all over the court. Doeg dropped a service in each set.

Shields and Mangin had plenty of work to win from the Massachusetts state doubles champions, Walter W. Weld and George E. Abbott, in the only three-set doubles match of the afternoon, 6—2, 3—6, 6—2. The summary:

LONGWOOD BOWL TENNIS TOURNAMENT SINGLES—Third Round

Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa., defeated Lee H. Wiley, Hartford, Conn., 6—2, 6—0, 6—2.

Sadakazu Onda, New York and Japan, defeated David N. Jones, Syracuse, N. Y., 6—1, 6—4, 6—1.

J. Gilbert Hall, New York, defeated Karl S. Pfaffman, Quincy, Mass., 6—1, 6—1, 6—1.

H. Holbrook Hyde, Hartford, Conn., defeated Herbert H. Hewetson, Boston, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, 6—0.

Weller B. Evans, Montclair, N. J., defeated E. Mauran Beals Jr., Boston, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Kenneth B. Appel, Montclair, N. J., 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.

DOUBLES—Second Round

Malcolm T. Hilland Henry I. Johnson Jr. defeated George H. Perkins and Henry W. Culley, 6—3, 6—4.

George A. D'Arcy and S. P. Crowell defeated I. O. Pratt and E. B. Benedict, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

W. Bradshaw Harrison and Kenneth B. Appel defeated John H. Doeg and Lawrence B. Hall, 6—4, 6—3.

Henry R. Guild and George P. Gardner Jr. defeated Charles Devens and R. L. Tower, 6—2, 6—4.

Frederic Mercur and J. Gilbert Hall defeated O. S. Niles and Clarence C. Chaffee, 6—4, 6—1.

Weller B. Wellington and Josiah Wheelwright defeated L. N. White and S. R. Butterfield, 6—2, 6—4.

Francis X. Shields and Gregory S. Mangin defeated Walter W. Weld and George E. Abbott, 6—2, 3—6, 6—2.

Weller B. Evans and Edward McKnight defeated J. Brooks Fenno and Axel R. Gravem, 6—2, 6—1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	58	36	.617
Toronto	51	45	.531
Montreal	49	47	.510
Baltimore	46	45	.505
Newark	47	46	.505
Reading	43	44	.494
Buffalo	48	49	.481
Jersey City	32	60	.348

RESULTS JULY 17

Jersey City 5, Montreal 4.
Newark 10, Buffalo 8.
Buffalo 3, Newark 1.
Baltimore 8, Rochester 7.
Reading 6, Toronto 1.
Toronto 4, Reading 2.
Seattle 7, Mission 6.
San Francisco 6, Sacramento 0.

TO TRAIN ON ISLAND

GAINESVILLE, Fla. (AP)—The University of Florida football team, which led the country in scoring in 1928, will pass the first 10 days of fall conditioning at Anastasia Island, St. Augustine, Charles W. Beckman, director of athletics and football coach said he team would assemble on the island Sept. 6. The opening game is with Southern College, Sept. 28.

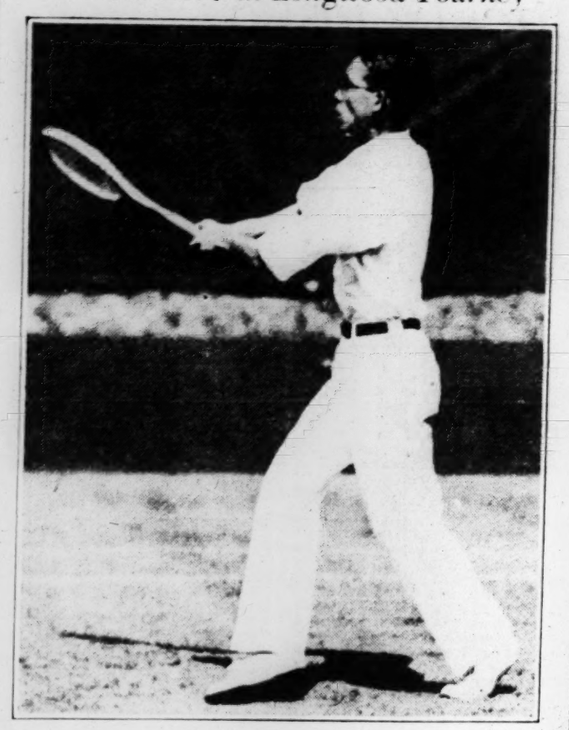
SOCCER COMMISSIONER

NEW YORK (AP)—Col. G. R. Manning of New York has been appointed commissioner of professional soccer for the eastern division of the United States by President Armstrong of Paterson, of the United States Football Association, it was announced Wednesday.

WERNER TO COACH ILLINOIS

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. (AP)—Charles D. Werner, for three years out of college, will direct the University of Illinois track team next year.

Seeded No. 7 in Longwood Tourney



Sadakazu Onda of Japan.

Mrs. Harper and Miss Andrus Win

Gain the Semifinal Round in Singles Play in the Longwood Tourney

By a Staff Correspondent

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass. — Two players, one from the Pacific coast and the other from Connecticut, gained semifinal round brackets this morning in the Longwood Cricket Club invitation tennis tournament for women held annually in conjunction with the Longwood Bowl tournament.

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of San Francisco, Calif., defeated Miss Mary R. Greef of Kansas City, Mo., the conqueror of Miss Sarah Palfrey of Brookline on Wednesday, in straight sets on the court in front of the clubhouse, while Miss Dorothy Andrus of Stamford, Conn., eliminated a California girl, Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif., also in straight sets.

Miss Greef started service, but neither player won their service until the fifth game, which went to the Kansas City player. In the first game Miss Greef had a lead of 40—15, only to lose it after Mrs. Harper forced her to deuce. Then the tables turned. Mrs. Harper, serving, had a lead of 40—0 in the second, only to lose that after going to deuce once. Miss Greef won only one point in the next game, but she broke through service in the fourth game to make the score stand at 2-all.

Set at 3-All

Then Miss Greef, who has a fairly fast first ball in service, captured the game with the loss of two points. Mrs. Harper then made the score 3-all. Miss Greef dropped her service in the seventh game and also lost the eighth to give Mrs. Harper a lead of 5—3. Miss Greef, serving, ran up a lead of 40—0 only to drop a point, but captured the game on the next shot, bringing the score up to 5—4.

At that point Mrs. Harper had the advantage of serving, but when she was at set-point, Miss Greef sent the ball whizzing into the left corner. After that Miss Greef made errors which cost her the first set.

The first two games of the second set went with service. The third game went to deuce twice. Miss Greef double-faulting on a game point. The next game also went to deuce, Miss Greef winning. It was the Kansas City girl's last game of the match, Mrs. Harper winning four straight for the set and match, but not until deuce was called four times in the seventh game. Mrs. Harper played a very steady game, and mixed chop shots with straight drives throughout the match. She is a left-handed player and is seeded No. 3 in the tournament. Miss Greef was not seeded.

Seeded Player Loses

Miss Cruickshank, seeded No. 4, bowed to Miss Andrus, who is not seeded in this tournament. Speed, and Miss Cruickshank's inability to get going properly, gave Miss Andrus the match.

Two matches in the singles division extended into the afternoon Wednesday, and both of them went to an extra set. In one, Miss Andrus of Stamford, Conn., won a stroke duel with Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere of Southboro, Mass. Miss Andrus took the first set at 6—4, and then Mrs. Corbiere captured the second set by a like score. Then Miss Andrus, after a rest period, was forced to nine games before winning the set and match.

Miss Francis won from another player from the Metropolitan district, defeating Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., after dropping the first set, 6—8. Miss Francis then settled down and took the remaining sets with the loss of only two games. The score of the match was: 6—8, 6—2, 6—0.

Play was also started in the doubles with many teams reaching the third round. The summary:

LONGWOOD INVITATION WOMEN'S TENNIS SINGLES—Second Round

Miss Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., defeated Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, Southboro, Mass., 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

Miss Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., defeated Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., New York, 6—8, 6—2, 6—0.

Third Round

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, San Francisco, Calif., defeated Miss Mary R. Greef, Kansas City, Mo., 6—4, 6—2.

Miss Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., defeated Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., 6—3, 6—2.

DOUBLES—First Round

Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., and Miss Mary R. Greef, defeated Mrs. Harrison Smith and Miss Florence S. Le Boutillier, 6—4, 6—1.

Miss Marian Morss and Miss Elizabeth Bright defeated the Misses Margaret G. and Elizabeth H. Palfrey, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. L. A. Harper and Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank defeated Miss Marjorie L. Sachs and Miss Dorothy Blodgett, 6—1, 6—3.

Second Round

Miss Marjorie K. Gladman and Miss Alice C. Francis defeated Miss Clara Greenspan and Miss Rosamond Newton, 6—4, 6—1.

Mrs. W. M. Sheddon and Mrs. John L. Bremer defeated Miss Edith Sigourney and Miss Ethel L. Burkhardt, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Misses Mianne and Sarah H. Palfrey defeated Mrs. Seth T. Crawford and Miss Nancy C. Jaynes, 6—2, 6—3.

Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr. and Miss Mary R. Greef defeated Miss Marian Morss and Miss Elizabeth Bright, 6—3, 7—5.

Mrs. L. A. Harper and Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, defeated Miss Virginia R. Rice and Mrs. Paul C. Sanborn, 6—1, 7—5.

Mrs. J. D. Corbiere and Mrs. H. R. Guild defeated Miss Ann Page and Miss Marie A. Fenstermer, 7—5, 6—4.

Miss Dorothy Andrus and Miss Virginia Hilleary defeated Miss Dorrance H. Chase and Miss Eleanor Holton, 6—1, 6—0.

Miss Margaret Blake and Mrs. C. J. Hubbard Jr., defeated Mrs. Charles B. Blanchard and Mrs. E. K. Nash, 6—1, 6—2.

SITES FOR BELFAST BUILDINGS HIGHER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST—The value of sites in the business center of Belfast has increased enormously during recent years.

A comparatively small shop in Donegall Place has just been sold for £60,000. Five years ago it changed hands for £10,000. A site at the corner of High Street and the corn market has been acquired by a London firm for £65,000. The erection of a suitable building on it will cost about £250,000.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

A. W. Anderson, Glen Ellyn, Ill.
Mrs. Dolly Anderson, Glen Ellyn, Ill.
Mrs. Elizabeth A. Coale, Glen Ellyn, Ill.
Mrs. Mary Bell Edwards, Easton, Pa.
Mrs. Ella W. Snyder, Easton, Pa.
Mrs. Estella E. Anderson, Waterford, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary L. R. Burleigh, N. Troy, N. Y.
Miss Maud A. Brooks, Cohoes, N. Y.
Mrs. E. N. Tooby, Eureka, Calif.
G. J. Tooby, Eureka, Calif.
Mrs. Lillian S. Beckman, Somerville, Mass.
Emery P. Parker, Gloucester, Mass.
Mrs. Blanche E. Jacobs, New York, N. Y.
Herbert E. Jacobs, New York, N. Y.
Besse M. Bickel, Chicago, Ill.
Ellen S. Thrum, Hilo, Hawaii.
Mrs. Lucille Lewy, New York, N. Y.
William L. Lewy, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Gertrude B. Tinker, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Minnie Stern, Chicago, Ill.
Louis Stern, Chicago, Ill.
William A. Hansen, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. T. R. Hansen, Chicago, Ill.
George A. Ball, Ottawa, Canada.
Miss Lorna Ball, Ottawa, Canada.
Mrs. Janet C. Ball, Ottawa, Canada.
Mrs. Pearle E. Irving, Ottawa, Canada.
Miss F. E. Diehlman, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Fred D. Hall, Baltimore, Md.
Miss Mary Hall, Baltimore, Md.
Miss Marguerite Behrens, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Adeline Behrens, New York, N. Y.
William J. Goode, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Eva Bernhardt, Cincinnati, O.
Elsa E. Straub, Cincinnati, O.
Mrs. Rowena G. Davenport, Royal Oak, Mich.
H. W. Corris, Chicago, Ill.
Dorothy G. Corris, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. B. M. Haslacher, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Nell Rawlings, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. D. Thomas, Oneonta, N. Y.
O. D. Thomas, Oneonta, N. Y.
Miss Laura Taylor, Youngstown, O.
Miss Helen Kraus, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Ada R. Muhlhausen, New Hope, Pa.
Mrs. Edgar P. Collins, Wilmington, Del.
Joseph R. Kraus Jr., Cleveland, O.
Joseph R. Kraus, Jr., Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Joseph R. Kraus Sr., Cleveland, O.
Mary Janet Kraus, Cleveland, O.
Edward Malcolm Bryant, Long Beach, Calif.
Grace M. Bryant, Long Beach, Calif.
Marguerite L. Loserth, Burlington, Ia.
Adelaide Fritz, Burlington, Ia.
E. Margaret Jardine Stuart, London, England.
Mrs. Fred Horton, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Nettie Burton, Los Angeles, Calif.
Jack E. Forshee, Jersey City, N. J.
Elsie Schneider, Valley Stream, L. I., N. Y.
George Schneider, Valley Stream, L. I., N. Y.
Louis L. Garrigues, Santa Monica, Calif.
Mrs. Roberta B. Garrigues, Santa Monica, Calif.
Jeanne Anne Garrigues, Santa Monica, Calif.
Harriet S. Burlingame, Elkhart, Ind.
Mrs. T. A. Booth, Chicago, Ill.
George Booth, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Esther K. Waffle, Three Rivers, Mich.
Dever C. Waffle, Three Rivers, Mich.
Mrs. Vera McLerie, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Renza E. Shepard, East Derry, N. H.
Mrs. Belle W. Emerson, East Derry, N. H.
Mrs. J. C. Benson, Sanford, Fla.
May M. Bickers, Woodstock, Va.
Mrs. Bertha L. Parker, Evansville, Ind.
Elsa B. Harris, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Minnie Pardee, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Clara Craig Duer, Cleveland, O.
Miss Marguerite E. Warner, New York, N. Y.
Miss Aileen Rose, Toronto, Can.
Mrs. S. L. Heidrich, Brooklyn, N. Y.
S. L. Heidrich, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Alice E. Hamilton, North Anson, Me.
Lyla G. Nims, Concord, Mass.
Mrs. Effie Rose, Toronto, Can.
H. M. Simons, Oswego, N. Y.
Mrs. H. M. Simons, Oswego, N. Y.
G. Edgar Stone, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Sara E. Moore Gates, Casper, Wyo.
Mrs. Minnie Espy, Casper, Wyo.
J. G. Hahn, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. J. G. Hahn, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Margaret L. Shepard, Chicago, Ill.
Albert A. Shepard, Chicago, Ill.
Charles H. La Grange, Ill.
Mrs. Jennie S. Ingwer, Elyria, O.
Mrs. Edith Vogt, Philadelphia, Pa.
Albert L. Vogt, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elizabeth Guy, Los Angeles, Calif.
Elsie G. Meier, Cincinnati, O.
Kathryn Brueck, Cincinnati, O.
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Madeline E. Addison, St. Albans, L. I., N. Y.
George B. Addison Jr., St. Albans, L. I., N. Y.
Virginia May Addison, St. Albans, L. I., N. Y.
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Miss Cora L. Watson, Seattle, Wash.
Sara Jane Martin, Altoona, Pa.
Florence B. Wright, Chicago, Ill.

BATTERS HAVE A LIVELY TIME

One-Sided, Heavy Scoring Games, Wednesday, Bear Out Statement of Bush

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	52	28	.650
Chicago	50	29	.633
New York	46	38	.562
St. Louis	42	42	.500
Brooklyn	38	44	.463
Philadelphia	33	49	.402
Boston	34	51	.400
Cincinnati	32	50	.390

RESULTS JULY 17

Boston 7, Pittsburgh 4.
Pittsburgh 12, Boston 5, second game.
St. Louis 6, New York 1.
Chicago 16, Philadelphia 7.
Brooklyn 10, Cincinnati 5.

"One of the biggest reasons why the lively ball is a detriment to the game of baseball is because it results in too many top-heavy scores and no fan likes to see a run-away game," said Manager Owen J. Bush of the Pittsburgh Pirates just before leaving Boston in the series which closed Wednesday when his club divided two games of a doubleheader with the Braves. Some proof of his statement was furnished by games in the National League Wednesday, one of them being in the second game of his club's doubleheader at Braves Field which the Pirates won, 13 to 5.

Another example of top-heavy one-sided scores was that of the Chicago victory over Philadelphia, 16 to 8. Further evidence was produced in Brooklyn where the Robins defeated Cincinnati, 10 to 5.

Hitting was the predominating feature of Wednesday's games. The Pirates made 17 in their second game with Boston, the Cubs made 18 and Brooklyn made 17. A total of 119 hits and 70 runs were made in five games, an average of 14 runs and nearly 24 hits per game.

Several Big Innings

Every Chicago batter made at least one hit, seven of them made at least two, and two made three hits in the game against Philadelphia. Grimm and Hornsby hit home runs. Big innings stood out in all except one game, Boston scoring five runs in the sixth inning of the first game at Braves Field; Pittsburgh scoring four in the seventh in the second game; Chicago scoring five in the fourth inning and six in the ninth; St. Louis counting four in the fifth inning.

In a day of heavy hitting, the fine pitching of Haid of the Cardinals stood out prominently. It was the only real good showing in the box. Haid allowed only four hits, Douthit's work at bat was sufficient for Haid to win the game, as the stellar outfielder made a double, triple and home run to account for all six runs.

Cardinals Recovering

It begins to look as though the Cardinals were on the road to complete recovery from a slump that was the most surprising in modern major league competition. They have managed to win five of their last 10 games and are slowly pulling themselves into form. It may have been the return of Frisch to his position at third base Tuesday that started the Cardinals, for they won that game, 5 to 0. In their last two games, St. Louis pitchers have been scored on only once. Wednesday was the first time since June 15 that the club has won its second successive game. And to make this record in competition with the powerful New York Giants, who defeated the Cardinals three straight in the series just preceding the present one, makes their recovery more impressive.

Bell was the only home run hitter in Boston, Allen and Sukeforth hit them for Cincinnati, Hornsby and Grimm for Chicago, and Douthit for St. Louis. The major league totals for home runs is now 845 compared to the record made in 1925 of 1167. The scores:

AT BOSTON (First Game)

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	5	1	0	x	7	11	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	4	9	1

Batteries—Siebold and Spohrer, Cummings; Swetonic, Grimes, Petty and Hargreaves. Losing pitcher—Grimes. Time—1h. 52m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	2	3	0	3	1	0	4	0	0	13	17	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	5	10	4

Batteries—Kremer and Hargreaves, Hemsley; Leverett, Peery and Cummings. Losing pitcher—Leverett. Time—3h. 37m.

AT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	3	1	1	2	1	2	0	x	—	10	17	1
Cincinnati	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	5	9	2

Batteries—McWeeny, Moore and Henline; Ash, Ehrhardt and Sukeforth. Winning pitcher—McWeeny. Losing pitcher—Ash. Time—2h. 10m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	0	5	1	2	1	0	6	16	18	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	1	8	11	1

Batteries—Root and Taylor; Dailey, Roy, Miller, Holloway and Lerian. Losing pitcher—Dailey. Time—2h. 12m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	—	6	13	2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	0

Batteries—Haid and Wilson; Benton, Scott and O'Farrell. Losing pitcher—Benton. Time—2h. 2m.

Scots Progress in Adult Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—Provision for adult education in the West of Scotland will soon be on a scale comparable with that in England. This is mainly due to the formation of the West of Scotland Joint Committee on Adult Education, of which Sir Donald MacAlister, principal of Glasgow University, is chairman. On this body there are represented the University of Glasgow, the education authorities of Glasgow, Ayrshire, Dumbartonshire, Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire, and the Workers' Educational Association (Scotland).

The committee is well pleased with the result of its first year's effort. Everywhere throughout the area classes for adults have increased, and the subjects taught are of the most varied kind. An interesting fact emerges from the statistics of the classes held in the past session. In post-war years, in the classes organized by the extramural committee of the university and the Workers' Educational Association, the social studies, particularly economics, were greatly in demand. Now English (and Scottish) language and literature take an easy first place in popularity.

Next in importance is natural and physical science, with economics and industrial history and organization third. An outstanding feature of the work done under the Dumbarton Authority has been the wide demand for courses in Bible literature and criticism. Music is also a subject which is becoming popular as a branch of study.

LONDON FLIGHT TO AUSTRALIA WINS ACCLAIM

Taken to Prove Feasibility of Commercial Service Carrying Freight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE—Of the three airmen who stepped out of the Atalanta when she landed at the Brisbane airdrome, the outstanding figure in the eyes of the thousands who crowded and jostled around the fuselage of the plane, was Pilot Brain.

In the warmth of their reception there was no lack of appreciation for the performance of two aviators who have been the pioneers of the first actual commercial flight from England to Australia, Flight Lieut. S. J. Moir and Pilot Owen.

To the delight of thousands of Australians and Queenslanders particularly, Pilot Brain has been honored by the King with the Air Force Cross for distinguished service in aviation.

Tributes to the ability of the aviators who successfully handled their failing engines high above the Timor Sea, and struggled to the Australian shore, were voiced in great gatherings of the public both inside and outside the city hall.

"The only thing we have to say," said Flight Lieutenant Moir, "is that we are glad to be here. I am gratified with the reception Brisbane has given us, and I am also glad that our rescue has not caused the public any inconvenience. I am very grateful to Messrs. Vickers and the Shell Company for having come to our assistance by chartering a machine to discover us, and I was pleased that Mr. Brain found us, because he is a friend of ours. We met him in London before we left. We had no idea that he would be the man who would rescue us.

"I want to emphasize," he went on, "that our flight was nothing in the nature of a stunt. The machine was a freighter and it was intrusted us by Vickers. The sole purpose of our flight to Australia was to demonstrate that such a machine was suitable to Australian conditions. It is the largest machine to have landed in Australia.

"The outstanding lesson of our flight is that it is much easier for a light machine to fly from England to Australia, on account of the size of the airdromes which had to be visited. Most of these were in good condition, but others were merely landing grounds."

Amsterdam Slums Give Place to Pleasant Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—The local authorities of Amsterdam are dealing in a very efficient manner with the problem of the removal of the slums. From what has already been accomplished in this respect during the past 15 years and from what is still being done, it appears that the regulations of the Dutch Housing Act, which renders possible the clearance of whole quarters of the town that are deemed unfit for habitation, have not remained a dead letter in Amsterdam.

As early as 1910 a preliminary plan was drawn up for the surrendering of grounds and buildings in the Jewish quarter of the town, commonly called "Ulienburg." Of 908 dwellings to be abandoned, 368 were declared unfit for habitation. This quarter of the town is situated on an island, through which two very narrow streets run parallel. The new plan provided for a broad street 18 meters wide. The cost of expropriation amounted to 1,000,000 florins ($400,000).

After the removal of the slums from "Ulenburg," the authorities proceeded with the improvement of another "island" named "Valkenburg." In 1927 the municipal council voted the abandonment of 447 dwellings, incurring an expense of 709,000 florins. A great many houses have been bought and pulled down and new large buildings will be constructed to replace them at the expense of private firms, and the streets will be widened. The municipality will also put up laborers' dwellings.

In one of the oldest parts of the town are the "Ridder" and "Jonker" streets, notorious for their bad housing conditions. Early this year the municipal council voted the preliminary plan for the taking over of these grounds and buildings. Out of 558 dwellings only 11 were found to be in accordance with the requirements for suitable housing. Both streets are practically to disappear to make room for a factory center, a playground for children, new dwelling houses, police station and so forth.

Danish Royal Area to Be Public Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—Universal satisfaction is being expressed at a large portion of the grounds of Queen Alexandra's and the Dowager Empress's château, Hvidore, bordering the sound, having been bought for the purpose of transformation into a public park.

The Danish State, the municipality of Copenhagen, and some neighboring municipalities have found the required money amounting to 200,000 kroner ($50,000). The area is about 80,000 square feet. The house has also been disposed of to a syndicate.

The Danish Prime Minister, M. Th. Stanning, has taken a keen interest in bringing about the transference of the Hvidore grounds into a public park.

U. S. HOFFMAN MACHINERY CORP.

NEW YORK—U. S. Hoffman Machinery Corp. reports for quarter ended June 30, 1929, net of $227,024 after interest, depreciation, amortization, federal taxes, etc., equivalent to $1.02 a share on 222,203 no-par shares, compared with $191,574, or 86 cents a share in the preceding quarter and $252,115 or $1.13 a share in June quarter of 1928. Net for six months was $418,598 after above charges, equal to $1.88 a share, compared with $477,543, or $2.14 a share in the first half of 1928.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

IF you like California and antiques an opportunity awaits in Hollywood; unexcelled location; $10,000 stock, fine assortment particularly colonial; established business with interesting clientele of hundreds of satisfied patrons, including motion picture stars and directors. For further information write at once, owner leaving for Europe. THE TREASURE HOUSE, 6468 Sunset Blvd., Hollywood, Calif.

FOR SALE

HARRIS TWEED—High class handwoven sports material; aristocrat of tweed for golf & outdoor wear, direct from makers; suit lengths by mail, postage paid; samples free. NEWALL, 326 Stornoway, Scotland.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
TEL. PRINCETON 755
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

REAL ESTATE

Moving to Another City?
Don't sacrifice your home. Exchange it for one in the city to which you are going. We specialize in exchanges.
PECK & FONTAINE, Inc.
4318 Upton Ave. So. Tel. Walnut 2000
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Pasadena Rentals
Complete lists of furnished or unfurnished houses with prices, descriptions and photographs mailed on request. Write your Requirements.
Dotten-Van Houten Co.
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
30 N. Los Robles Wakefield 2156

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Good Opportunity for Women
Agents in every community to sell our imported costume Jewelry and feather novelties; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; unusually liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

SERVICE BUREAUS

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Let me help you find a nice quiet hotel or apartment on your arrival, or write me now. I am in touch with the best in Hollywood. MAE BLUME, 1720 McCadden Pl.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN familiar with all phases of the department store business desires connection with wide awake popular priced department store. Box S 40, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TO LET—FURNISHED

PASADENA, CALIF.—In heart of Oak Knoll, 9-room house; 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, large closets; gas furnace; double garage; grounds landscaped, 25 orange trees; near Huntington Hotel, not far from Caltech; most comfortable home place, obtainable for year's lease or less. Address OWNER, 1296 S. Oak Knoll Ave. TE 1673.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Back Bay 4330
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270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
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2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Gerrard 5422
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
11, Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Wabash 7182
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7696
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5033
KANSAS CITY
405 National Fidelity Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
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1775 Rlway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 173
PORTLAND, ORE.
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Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

MADE TO ORDER
Christmas Greetings
Individual cards made from any picture furnished by our customers.
We want orders now. Write for full details.
HINGHAM CARD COMPANY
Box 350, Hingham, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Exclusive neighborhood, 2 minutes to Radcliffe; upper suite, 7 rooms, fireplace, all improvements. Porter 5414 after 4 p. m.

N. Y. C., 17 West 95th St.—Beautiful furnished, unfurnished apartments; all modern improvements; steam heat, parquet floors; convenient all transportation; $65 monthly. Riverside 3851.

RIVERTON, N. J., Philadelphia Suburb—Five rooms, porch, $55; six rooms, $70; two rooms, bath furnished, $55; all conveniences, overlooking Delaware River. Phone 714.

ART WORK

LADIES' HAND BAGS
Made and Remodeled
MARY STEELE, 646 W. 125 St., N. Y. C.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Studebaker standard coach; excellent motor; good rubber. MASON, 59 Locust Ave. Tel. N. R. 9907.

BUNGALOWS TO LET

NEAR WOODSTOCK, N. Y.—On hilltop, beautiful scenery, quiet, inspirational; authors, artists; home atmosphere; 3, 4 room furnished bungalows reasonable, running water, porches, phone 252, Woodstock.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

RESTAURANT, tea room near New York University; successful business; opportunity for expansion; 4 year lease, terms arranged. Box N 54, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

FOR RENT—Camp on Pleasant Lake, New London, N. H.; living room, fireplace, dining room, kitchen, running water, 4 chambers; ice, wood, and electric light; $3.00 per day. E. P. LIBBY, Box 4, Antrim, N. H.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3033.

STEEL OPERATIONS RISE

NEW YORK—A sharp upward revision has occurred in operations of steel companies since last week, which is quite unusual for this season of the year. It had been generally expected that activities of steel mills would come down during the mid-summer months. United States Steel is above 99 per cent, compared with around 96 per cent a week ago. Independents at about 91 per cent, compared with 90 per cent a week ago.

Local Advertising

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four l

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

THOMPSON'S APPAREL SHOP
Gowns, Furs and Wraps
WATSON BUILDING
983 MAIN STREET

Jewelers and Silversmiths
G. W. Fairchild & Sons Inc.
Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably
Main at Arcade — BRIDGEPORT

HARTFORD

WITKOWER'S
Successors to G. F. WARFIELD & CO. Established 1832
Booksellers and Stationers
77 and 79 Asylum Street
HARTFORD, CONN.
Receive new books on all subjects as soon as published

Telephone 5-0681 — Hartmann — *Repairing and Jobbing a Specialty*
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100 Farming to Save 2-3957

YE SANDWICH SHOPPE
West Hartford Center
Salads—Sandwiches—Candy
Blue Plate Dinners and Luncheons
Reese's Pure Ice Cream

The Model Barber Shop
Incorporated
A Visit to Our Shop Will Convince You of the Super-Service Obtainable.
42 Asylum Street (Hoover Bldg.) Up One Flight

Beautiful Cut Steel Buckles
Hand Bags and Hosiery
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
197 Trumbull Street

Fred C. Teich, A.I.A.
Architect
Phone 4550
99 W. Main, Raphael Bldg., New Britain

COMPLETE INSURANCE SERVICE
ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
Judd Building 75 Pearl St.
Phone 2-9852

ARTHUR C. GILMAN
Watchmaker and Jeweler
HARVEY AND LEWIS BUILDING
2 STATE STREET

DENNISTON & SON
INSURANCE
SAFE, SURE SERVICE
955 Farmington Ave. 4-4007

539 MAIN — Beroth Bread Shop — 1123 MAIN

PLUMBING and HEATING
Shaffer Construction Company
480 Ann Street (Rear)
2-9258 Charter 159-3

MERIDEN

Of Real Value Is a Good Banking Connection
It will help you to keep your financial affairs in order.
—A hotel account to regulate household expenses.
—A savings account for surplus income.
—A safety deposit box to protect your valuables, important papers, securities, etc.
The HOME NATIONAL BANK
18 COLONY STREET At The Clock

DIAMONDS—WATCHES

CHAS. J. HAYEK
32 W. Main St., Meriden Phone 1277

Curtains and Draperies for the Summer Home
A. S. THOMAS & CO.

QUALITY MEAT
Cooked Food and Home-Made Pastry
Free Delivery
M. W. BOOTH
48 E. MAIN STREET Phone 565

LENA LANGEHR
The Needlecraft
Yarns, Needlework Supplies
GIFT NOVELTIES
34 West Main Street

Telephone 1199
The JAMES T. KAY CO.
Plumbing and Heating Contractors
127 STATE ST. Meriden, Conn.

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 South Colony Street Phone 550

BUY YOUR VACATION NEEDS HERE
Janizen Bathing Suits; Luggage; Golf and Tennis Supplies; Sport Sweaters; Fishing Tackle and a Complete Line of Auto Accessories
ALLING RUBBER CO.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

MERIDEN (Continued)

We carry the
EATON CRANE & PIKE STATIONERY
As advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
JEPSON'S BOOK STORE

THE CHERNIACK CO.
FURRIERS and WOMAN'S OUTFITTERS

MIDDLETOWN

Grape-Nuts
BUY IT TODAY
for breakfast tomorrow!
WETHERBEE & CONROY
DELICATESSENS
248 Main Street Phone 247

ANN JANE TOURIST INN
592 WASHINGTON STREET
A pleasant, quiet place for day, month or season. Wide veranda, expanse of lawn.
Where quality and prices are paramount.
MRS. A. J. HORTON
Meals served at all times.

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES
SHOE HOSPITAL
First Class Shoe Repairing
Phone 2299 118 MAIN STREET

Welch's "THE NATIONAL DRINK" Grape Juice
NEVILLE'S CANDY SHOP
Phone 2434 370 Main St.

Developing Printing
Copying Enlarging
The largest Photo-Finishing Service in New England. Mail Orders Filled.
Fountain Photo Service
483 Main Street

PEEK FREAN BISCUIT
J. W. STUECK & SON
460 Main Street

I-SIS AUTO POLISH
ADORNO MOTOR CAR CO.
Before Buying Your New Car
Let Us Show You the
New Packard and New Hupmobile
645 MAIN ST. Phone 228

Spears
Ladies' Apparel and Millinery
422 MAIN STREET

Crane's
Fine Writing Papers
HAZEN'S BOOKSTORE
MAIN STREET

Charles B. Mitchell
Painter and Decorator
Paints and Wall Paper
Phone 1573 143 William St.

Have More Time to Give to Your Family
Let us do your washing
Our prices are reasonable.
THE MIDDLETOWN LAUNDRY CO.
79-83 Court St. Phone 422

BUTLER'S
Insurance Office
All Kinds of Insurance
OPPOSITE THE TOWN CLOCK

The Willett Corset Shop
July Clearance Sale
on All Dresses, Corselettes, Girdles and Children's Dresses.
Big Reduction on Merchandise on Sale
72 Washington Street Tel. 349-W

The VERMONT
"The Eating Place of Pleasant Memories"
A Bite or a Banquet at Any Time
120 WASHINGTON STREET

The Middletown Coal Co.
ANTHRACITE COAL
BITUMINOUS COAL
KOPPERS COKE
319 Main St. Phone 15W

CAULKINS & POST Inc.
Complete Home Furnishers
484-492 Main Street
"The Store of Superior Service"

Walk-Over — *Shoes for Men and Women*
J. POLINER & SONS
548 Main Street

NEW BRITAIN

LATIMER LAUNDRY
WE AIM TO PLEASE
33 WALNUT ST. TEL. 32
FOR QUALITY AND SERVICE
THE NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
"The only exclusive retail cleaners in the city"
Branch Office: 96 W. MAIN ST. Telephone 1323
Main Office and Works: 415 W. MAIN ST. Telephone 364
R. J. SCHIBER — A. F. EICHSTAEDT

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

NEW BRITAIN (Continued)

BLEWS — SODA SANDWICH SPA
Dinner 11-2 p. m. Waffles Served
Monarch Toffee
Meet Your Friends at the "SPA"

B. C. PORTER SONS
VISIT OUR NINETIETH SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF
FURNITURE and RUGS
"Connecticut's Best Furniture Store"

Leonard-Herrmann Co.
WOMAN'S ADMIRAL SPECIALTIES
MIDDLETOWN — NEW BRITAIN

EATONS
July Clearance Sale
Dresses $7 and $11
All Hats $1.00
300 Main St., Leonard Bldg., New Britain, Conn.

KOLODNEY BROS. HARDWARE & K-B COMPANY.
WHOLESALE RETAIL
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

Virginia Lee Hosiery
SERVICE WEIGHT
1.19 — 1.45 — 1.95
"Hosiery That Wears"
VANITY BOX, 242 Main
BAGS—UMBRELLAS—TOILETRIES BATHING SUITS

We call for and deliver anywhere
THE MODERN HAT SHOP
The most up-to-date shop for renovating ladies' and gentlemen's hats
Shoes Repaired and Rebuilt by Experts
DYE WORK OF ALL KINDS
38 Church St. Ph. 6328 New Britain, Conn.

The Willett Corset Shop
300 Main St. Leonard Bldg. Tel. 6300
JULY CLEARANCE SALE
on Corselettes, Girdles and Brassieres.
Also Children's Dresses
Big Reduction on Merchandise on Sale.

NEW HAVEN

THE EDW. MALLEY CO.
Summer Sale of
FOOTWEAR
for Women and Misses
$6.60 $7.70 $9.90
All of our summer shoes have been grouped under these special sale prices for immediate clearance. You will find many of the season's most fashionable models in a variety of leathers and colors.

JOHN BROWN, INC. ESTABLISHED 1870
FINE LEATHERWARE
153-157 GEORGE STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Arch Preserver Shoes
for MEN and WOMEN
EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.
156 Temple Street

The Mechanics Bank
72 Church Street
COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS
Over a Century of Service

M. H. KEBABIAN
IMPORTER
Fine Grade Oriental and Chinese Rugs
EXPERT REPAIRING and WASHING
71 ELM STREET 3-0535

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

HARRIS-HART CO.
Fancy Ice Cream and Frozen Desserts
2-10 Winchester Ave. Lib. 7005

MORY'S BAKERY
Quality Bakers Since 1888
DELICATESSEN
Alberto Aders & Co. Spices
Monarch Brand Goods
Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
392 STATE STREET 3-0528

Bright Sparkling Clean — LEHIGH COAL — KOPPERS COKE
Furnace or Fuel Oil
Quinnipiac Coal Co.
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One Minute Biographies

Who: JEAN DE LA FONTAINE.

Where: France.

When: Seventeenth century.

Why famous: A French poet, author of the famous Fables. His was an excellent and a prosperous middle-class family of Chateau Thierry in Champagne, and he was given a proper education at the grammar school of Reims. At one time he seems to have anticipated a religious career, at another time a future in the law; but both prospects had been abandoned when, at about the age of 30, he turned his attention to literature. He was then frequently in Paris, where society accepted him and where he wrote such trifles as ballades and epigrams which he addressed to various high personages at court. Even though himself in limited circumstances, he never lacked for generous patrons to lift the responsibilities from his shoulders and leave him free to follow his bent. One of his patrons was Superintendent Fouquet, another was the Duchess de Bouillon; Madame de la Sablière gave him protection for many years. Later we find La Fontaine making one of a literary quartet famed in the annals of French literature, of which the other members were Racine, Boileau and Molière.

Of the works of La Fontaine, by far the most delightful are those adaptations of ancient Fables credited to Æsop, a Greek slave, who lived in the seventh century B. C. The first six books of the Fables appeared in 1668, more following in 1671. Madame de Sévigné, whose judgment was severe, spoke of them in terms of extravagant praise, and her contemporaries agreed with her. The Fables are not, of course, original with La Fontaine any more than they were with the Greek slave who had borrowed them from Oriental folklore. La Fontaine related the old fables in a clever and animated style, endowing the animals with engaging human thoughts and traits. He could take the most trite of stories and mold it until it fairly glowed with humor, pathos and understanding. He has been called "the most admirable teller of light tales in verse that has ever existed in any time or country."

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What common but unpardonable phrase has a tendency to accustom public thought to the idea of war rather than peace?—*Editorial* 20
2. In what comparative distances can an automobile and a train traveling 40 miles an hour be stopped?—*Odds and Ends* 20
3. What man who "loathed the stage" was loved by David Garrick?—*Book Reviews*... 20
4. What clothing has a slenderizing effect on women?—*Fashions* 20
5. What is the weight of Plymouth Rock?—*Feature Article* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Obvious

In discussing the word "trivial," it was noted in this column that it had to do with the converging of three ways (*tri via*) and the purposeless conversations that generally took place among casual-meeting travelers. In this word we have the Latin *via*, "way or road," again prominent, joined to the prefix *ob*, meaning "against or before," hence it seems that the obvious is that which stands in the way or is placed in front of one, not as an obstruction, but so clearly perceptible that one cannot avoid seeing it or being conscious of its presence.

"Obvious" is opposed to "obscure"; it is plain and open either to the eye or mind; it is perfectly evident or manifest. Obviousness is like sincerity, not covered with dissimulation, and consequently appreciated in an age when skill in dissembling of both thoughts and faces is considered an art.

In the sciences of zoology, botany, and the like, obvious refers to characteristics which are plainly distinguishable, quite apparent to even the youngest student.

The first syllable of ob'vi-ous is stressed. Sound *o* as in *odd*, *i* as in *till*, *ou* as *u* in *circus*.

"Things present are obvious to the sense, things to come to our reason only."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

Philadelphia Inquirer: Well-known architect says houses of the future will be built of glass. Yeh? And what will they use for windows?

American Lumberman: It has taken Niagara Falls 30,000 years to move seven miles. It's just like Sunday traffic.

A Quotation for Today

BAD men excuse their faults; good men will leave them.—BEN JONSON

Odds and Ends

Czechoslovakian Linen

Czechoslovakia broke all its previous records by exporting approximately $15,000,000 worth of linens last year.

Greece's Olive Oil

Greece last year produced nearly 100,000 tons of olive oil.

Evaporated Milk

According to the latest available statistics more than 1,250,000,000 pounds of evaporated milk were consumed in the United States last year.

London's Location

The City of London lies 50 miles from the sea.

The Children's Corner

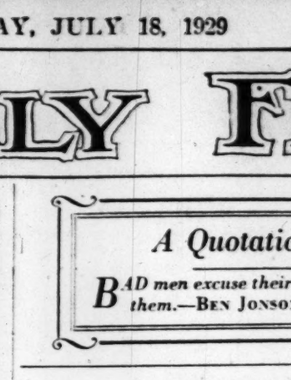
Huttee Boy Finds Something Different

SPLASH, splash, splash! fell the rain on Huttee Boy's roly-poly sides. Splash, splash, splash!

Splash, splash, splash! dripped the rain from his big elephant ears. Splash, splash, splash!

Splash, splash, splash! trickled the rain down his long elephant trunk. Splash, splash, splash!

At first it was great fun. Huttee Boy and the other little elephants ran about in the rain and rolled in the long wet grass. But after a while


Huttee Boy Hid Behind Some Trees and Watched the Animals.

Huttee Boy thought it had rained enough and wanted a change. The herd took shelter in the densest part of the Jungle, where the foliage was so thick that it served as a roof.

Splash, splash, splash! It rained for weeks till it poured through the densest parts of the Jungle and the ground was so muddy that Huttee Boy found walking very hard. His feet made queer, sucking sounds when he pulled them out of the mud.

When at last it stopped raining, the herd moved along slowly to a less dense part of the Jungle. Memsahib marched ahead of the others, looking carefully on every side, like the wise leader she was. The guards and sentinels kept a watch for surprises.

Mud, mud, mud.

"I have had enough of this," said Huttee Boy to himself. "I want to see something different. I want everything to be different. Different trees, different birds, different animals, different food, different everything!"

So one day when all the elephants were sleeping except the guards, he slipped off through the trees between the guards and ran and ran as fast as the mud would let him.

After a long time he came to a place where there was not so much grass and where there was more sand, nice dry sand.

"Humph! This is beginning to be different!" shouted the little fellow with joy.

Pretty soon he met King Lion, who asked if he was lost.

"How can I be lost when I am with myself all the time?" replied Huttee Boy.

"Where are your mother and the rest of the herd?" King Lion wished to know.

Answered Huttee Boy: "Oh, they are coming. Perhaps they are lost, but I am not."

On and on went the little elephant, finding things more and more interesting, because they were a little bit different. The trees were not quite the same, some of them. And there were not nearly so many of them. He saw some new kinds of birds and some strange animals.

Then suddenly he came upon a whole drove of animals with the queerest coats he had ever seen. They were grazing in a clearing, so he hid behind some trees and watched them, lest they run away if they should see him. But he was too curious to wait long without speaking to them.

"Hello! Who are you?" he called, as he ran into the clearing, smiling his funny little three-cornered smile.

The drove looked up quickly at him and started and stared and stared.

"And who are you?" asked they.

"I am only Huttee Boy, a baby elephant. My, but I should like to have a coat like yours. I never saw anything so handsome!"

"Many people would like to have coats like ours. We are zebras. Nobody has handsomer coats than ours. Nobody in the whole world," answered one of the pretty creatures.

"I wish I had a striped coat," said Huttee Boy. "My friend the tapir has a black and white coat too. But the front half is all black and the back half is all white. I like better the way the black and white is mixed up in stripes on your coats. You surely are different. You are more than different, you are differenter!"

Answered a zebra: "Well, if you think we are differenter, you are differentest. You are the most differentest animal I ever saw."

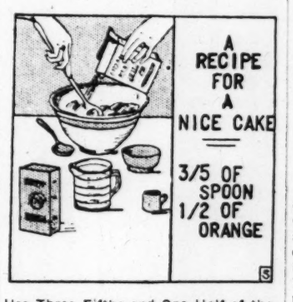
"Now I shall have to go and find my mother," said Huttee Boy.

"Are you lost?" asked the zebra.

Huttee Boy shook his head. "No, I am not lost, but perhaps my mother and the herd of elephants are lost. So I'd better go back and find them. Only I don't know which way to go, but I'll find them."

The next Huttee Boy story will tell how he found them.

Recipe Puzzle

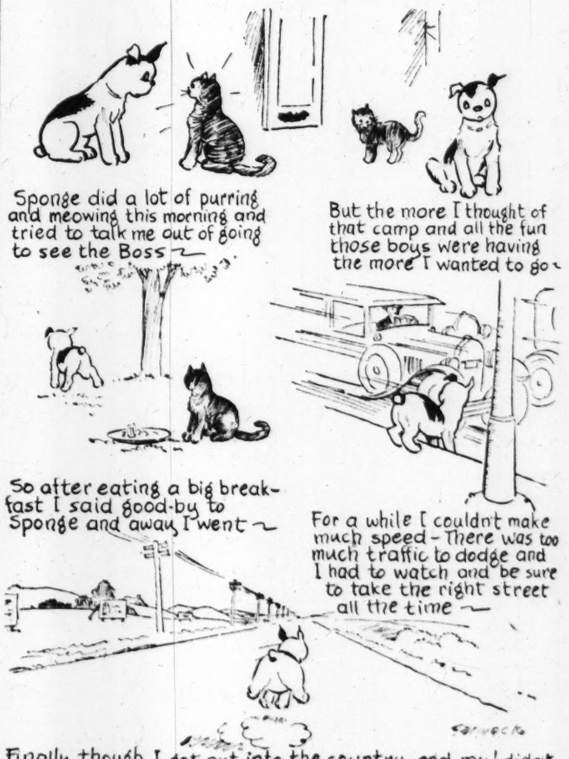


Use Three-Fifths and One-Half of the Letters in the Words Indicated and Spell the Name of a Kind of Cake.

Answer to Key Puzzle:

A line drawn between 4 and 1 at the top and 14 and 15 at the bottom will so divide the keys that each section will total 50.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Sponge did a lot of purring and meowing this morning and tried to talk me out of going to see the Boss—
But the more I thought of that camp and all the fun those boys were having the more I wanted to go—
So after eating a big breakfast I said good-by to Sponge and away I went—
For a while I couldnt make much speed - There was too much traffic to dodge and I had to watch and be sure to take the right street all the time—
Finally though I got out into the country and my! didnt I make the dust fly then?

'The Chinese-American Highway'

Peiping, China

HOW seeds of international friendship were sown by certain American soldiers stationed in China was told recently by a correspondent of the New York Times.

In the summer of 1928 the road used by motorists in traveling between Tientsin and Peiping became impassable. "Though more than half a million Chinese soldiers were by the cessation of hostilities left inactive in this part of Chihli Province," according to The Times correspondent, "and though there was much talk of employing them upon reconstruction work, the main motor route of North China could not be used. Then came heavy rains, and a small bridge was washed out.

"Brig.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler, the commander of the marine forces in China, decided that the road to Peiping must be kept open, so he sent about 30 men out to build a new bridge, and followed these with tractors, road drags and several hundred marines to put the first 16 miles of the road into good condition.

"At first the Chinese were only mildly interested. Then a village eight miles from Tientsin awoke to the benefits they were deriving from having a good highway over which to carry their produce to the Tientsin market. As a result, the villagers voted to present what they called an Umbrella of Ten Thousand Blessings to General Butler."

This attracted the attention of a Chinese military officer, Gen. Fu Tsao-yi, in command of Nationalist troops in the neighborhood. He asked the assistance of the marine engineering corps in instructing the Chinese soldiers in modern bridge and road building. The co-operation of the two sets of troops resulted in construction of a modern thoroughfare, which was named "the Chinese-American Highway."

When it was completed, the Chinese arranged a festival. The American general was invited to review the Chinese troops, and the Chinese general, the American troops. The American Minister, J. V. A. MacMurray, came down from Peiping and reviewed both forces. The final touch was the unveiling of a granite monument, memorializing the occasion.

All the American marines have now left Tientsin, but as The Times correspondent points out, they have left behind not only the stone monument commemorating their act of friendship, but also a more enduring monument in the form of good will for the United tates implanted in the hearts of the Chinese.

Thus was won a real victory for peace. May soldiers be successful in more such engagements!

In Lighter Vein

Seeking Further Ideas

The following is a brilliant sally once heard during a debate in the Glasgow University Union: "I have all my brightest ideas in my bath," declared the speaker, who was holding the floor but by no means the house. Immediately another gentleman arose and said: "Mr. Speaker, sir, I propose that this house adjourn in order that the gentleman may take a bath."

Playing Trains

A busy city man entered a telephone kiosk and asked for "Double-two, double-two."

"Two, two, two, two?" replied the operator, reproachfully.

"All right," sighed the city man, "but get me the number first, and we'll play trains afterward."—*Chicago Tribune Ocean Times.*

Past, Present and Future

He (after she has praised some of his achievements): "A past may be interesting, but a future is more important."

She: "Yes, my dear, and, too, a present is always acceptable."

It Never Happened

"I'm sorry, sir, but the president of the firm says that he's 'not in' to salesmen."

"Well," observed the caller, "please present my compliments, and tell him I haven't called."

Not Nowadays

First Mate (to youthful deck hand): "Well, I suppose it's just the old case of the wayward one in the family seeking the sea."

Lad: "No, sir. That's all changed since your day, sir."

If Not, O. K.

"This the road to Coolangaboo?"

"Keep on the way yer 'eadin', an' if yer come to a 'ill with a church on it, you'll know yer took the wrong turn."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Rush

"I have tickets for the theater."

"Good! I will start dressing at once."

"No, dear, they are for tomorrow night."—*Il Travaso* (Rome).

Any Pitchers?

Mazie: "This book ends just swell."

Daisy: "Yeah? How's it begin?"

Mazie: "Oh, I haven't come to that yet."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Not a Menace to the United States

IT WOULD be a curious thing if the dream of a United States of Europe, long and eloquently set forth by Count Coudenhove-Kallergi, which thus far has seemed to be only as nebulous as a dream, should be given substance and effect by unpopular legislation on the part of the United States. The Count, with his eloquence, his broad grasp of international conditions, and his literary ability, has for the moment been thrust into the background by the highly practical Aristide Briand, who is quietly organizing a United States of Europe to combat the tariff law which America's European friends seem to think is already an accomplished fact. Nine nations are said to have responded favorably to M. Briand's proposition, which will be a major subject at the Assembly of the League of Nations next September. These countries are Germany, Italy, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Rumania, Greece, Belgium and Austria. With France, which originated the plan for the conference, practically all of the chief nations of continental Europe seem to be prepared for this radical undertaking. It will be remembered that Count Kallergi's plan did not contemplate the accession of Great Britain to the European League, but that a United States of Great Britain, including all the British self-governing commonwealths, as well as a United States of South America and a United States of Asia, were contemplated as co-ordinate bodies.

Being an adept in the art of diplomacy, M Briand disavows any intention to organize a league specifically opposed to the United States. It is simply an economic league of European countries without the expression of hostility to any individual nation. Yet it is only too obvious that the project springs from the pending tariff bill and would not have its present vitality except for that menace to European trade. Perhaps that bill will have been so amended before it comes out of conference as to remove to a great extent European antagonism. Possibly, indeed, it may be entirely defeated, but if in its formative stages it should have frightened Europe into the formation of some such co-operative organization as is now being discussed, it will have done good not only to Europe but to the United States.

It may seem paradoxical, even inexplicable, that an organization intended to combat American legislation should in the end prove advantageous to the United States. But let it be borne in mind that the purpose of the so-called United States of Europe is more to break down tariff barriers between the states of Europe than it is to erect higher barriers against the trade of the United States. It would not bar American exporters from European markets to any extent beyond that to which they are now excluded. For every state of continental Europe today has its customs barriers, and it is hardly probable that, should the central organization be formed, those barriers would be materially higher than at present. But the barriers to trade between the European states would be materially lowered. The effort would be to establish for European products a home market such as the 120,000,000 citizens of the United States furnish for the products of their Nation. The development of such a market would inevitably compel mass production in many European states, would raise wages, and materially increase prosperity. In proportion as these countries became more prosperous they would furnish better markets for the surplus products of American factories. Extensive home markets for Europe can only be made possible by some such customs union, and with a wide distribution of production among its peoples.

The first reaction of American readers to the news of this organization will be that it is a stroke at American trade. This is a mistaken view. No longer do economists look upon international trade as one in which the profits inure to one side only. Both parties must profit if it is to be continued. The buyers must have prosperity else they cannot buy. And a consolidated protective tariff for all the countries of Europe substituted for the present numerous protective tariffs would not act to further exclude American products, but would in all probability so build up the prosperity of the European peoples as to materially increase their value as purchasers or prospective purchasers of American goods.

The Red Line of Propaganda

THE foreign policy of the Soviet Government has been continuously at odds with one nation or another since the foundation of the present régime, and just so long as Russia's foreign relations remain immersed in Communist propaganda, this condition is bound to plague both Moscow and the rest of the world. The current news furnishes ample evidence to support this view, for while Great Britain is attempting to renew its normal contact with Russia, the strain of propaganda has exploded on the other side of the map and Russo-Chinese relations are again in a state of disruption.

To date the Soviet Government has been recognized by the principal nations of the world, with the exception of the United States, whose policy of nonrecognition has remained unchanged. England, France, Germany, China and the other leading powers have one after another established formal diplomatic intercourse with Moscow, and one after another most of them have experienced unhappy political results.

France, for reasons of propaganda, was forced to ask the Russian Ambassador, Rakovsky, to leave the country. The temperature of Germany's feeling toward Moscow has risen and fallen as relations between Germany and Russia have fluctuated. Great Britain, the first of the larger nations to recognize the Soviets, severed these relations in 1927 after the famous Arcos raid. It is now determined to condition its renewal of intercourse with a pledge from Russia that Communist propaganda will cease within the boundaries of the British Empire. Moscow is reported to be demurring upon this request, the latter insisting that such a question can only be discussed after recognition, and not before. Britain's action in making a new start in its relations with Russia is not dictated wholly by the allurements of Russian trade, which, however, has fallen off considerably in the last year. Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister, is apparently convinced that Russia's attempts to extend its interest in spheres where Great Britain is dominant, as in India, Egypt and the environs of the Red Sea, can best be met through direct diplomatic channels.

With respect of China, it seems that the expulsion of Michael Borodin, the former Russian adviser to the Chinese National Party, was not sufficient to rid the young Republic of the Communist agitators, and while the problem of Communism was but one aspect of the seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria, it is further evidence of how propaganda is a constant harassment to Moscow's international standing.

It is impossible to view the trend of Russia's foreign relations, with the many difficulties which the other nations have had in attempting to keep them straight, and not note, at the same time, what is happening to one Mr. Trotzky and followers. Not long ago they were high in the councils of the Communist Party, but when they expressed the view that all was not right with the prevailing policies of the Soviet leaders they were banished from their party. A little later they were banished from their country. All of which offers interesting examples of how Russia itself handles the propaganda of the opposition!

Rumania Defeats a Coup

A STRAINED political situation exists in Rumania, while a large social class constituting the mass of the people, who were enfranchised and to whom grants of land were given at the close of the World War, are now struggling for power against the small group of wealthy intellectuals that had always dominated them. People from newly annexed provinces also are struggling at the same time against politicians from the old kingdom for their fair share of authority in political and economic affairs. This bitter conflict has been caused by ordinary democratic progress and the inevitable readjustment of social, economic and political forces.

Applying the democratic ideals which form its platform, the National Peasant Government has greatly reduced police and military control and has granted almost complete freedom to all parts of the country. These circumstances have developed an atmosphere favorable to vehement political opposition and to a violent campaign against the new régime. One society, consisting of dispossessed landlords, is publicly advocating a dictatorship, and part of the press continually denounces the Government as "traitors and destroyers of Rumania."

Encouraged by this turbulent atmosphere, a reserve army colonel recently conspired with a small number of inferior army officers, subalterns and laborers, and held several clandestine meetings to plan the overthrow of the Government. This affair was followed by secret police, and at the proper moment the conspirators were arrested, forty or fifty of them now being in jail awaiting trial in the ordinary civil courts this coming autumn. The little flurry caused by the incident has passed, and the country remains tranquil. The participants of the plot were of no political or social standing, and the assertion of the Government that the army was not involved seems accurate. All the forces for defense of the state seem firmly in the hands of the Government, and no danger of disturbance is apparent. The masses of the people are absolutely undisturbed, and the Government continues to carry out its program of reforms in a normal way. No special police methods have been imposed and the press has forgotten the whole matter.

None of the respectable and influential elements of the Liberal Party, the old aristocracy or reserve officers were connected with the plot, but they continue their opposition with a campaign in the press and meetings, hoping to stir public indignation against the Government and force the regency to dismiss it. Despite this the many reforms instituted by the Government, the freedom it gives to the people and the excellent harvests probably make the Government under Juliu Maniu secure in the heart of the nation for some time to come.

An Anglo-American Theater

SHINING marks ever make the best targets; therefore, the eminently successful Theater Guild of New York is finding itself the focal point of a good many editorial pot shots nowadays. In its tenth year of existence it has sent a repertory company to London and there has won critical acclaim to the accompaniment of ample financial reward.

British reviewers remarked, somewhat with astonishment, that the players were cosmopolitan rather than parochial in their manner of speaking and style of acting. In explanation, one of the guild directors, Lawrence Langner, stated: "The guild is not an essentially American institution. Half the actors are English, and up to now English plays have predominated in the production. We look upon the guild as an English-speaking theater."

Mr. Langner's statement has been seized on as the text for a renewal of the old complaint that the guild neglects the American playwright. This complaint would seem to be ill-founded. After all, the guild is chiefly responsible to its subscribers. If it can satisfy them, its policy is justified. That the guild satisfies its supporters is proved by the full subscription list. Oddly enough, the guild finds itself in the position of being able to decline further subscriptions. This procedure is but one more proof of the soundness of the theory of operation developed by this organization. Were the list of subscribers to be allowed further increase, the guild would find itself in the dubious position of being compelled to keep an artistic failure on the boards far beyond the period that would be good for the organization's reputation, merely to fulfill its obligations to subscribers.

Guild productions have brought to America first-rate examples of the dramaturgy of many European countries that otherwise would not have been seen, for the most part, in New York and elsewhere in the United States. The guild has revived many of Shaw's plays that the new generation probably would not have had other opportunity of seeing in performance.

Surely the guild policy is a worthy and praiseworthy one, in being true to itself and in making a unique place for itself in the modern theater. In transcending merely national lines it is entirely within its æsthetic rights and in key with the modern urge toward international appreciation of the arts.

Why Wait for George?

A BUSY executive in New York City took his courage in his hand the other day and dictated a letter to the chairman of a civic committee who had requested his presence at an important conference. "I am always willing to give my time and energy to this public service," wrote the business man, "but I am anxious to know if this meeting will really begin promptly at eight o'clock as announced. I make a point of running my affairs on a regular schedule. At previous committee meetings we have wasted much valuable time waiting for George."

The New York executive did not divulge George's last name. Perhaps it is Put-it-off, or Slow-poke, or Plum-forgot-it. But George, and his relations, live in many towns and hamlets upon this whirling planet. It is George and his dilatory cousins who arrive at the theater at 8:40 p. m., and compel the stage manager to hold the curtain, even though the expectant audience fidgets in its seats. It is George who appears at the home of his host a half-hour late to join a waiting dinner party, giving as the jaunty excuse that he forgot to look at his watch. It is George who saunters upon the golf course, one full hour behind gentlemen's agreement, to complete a foursome and add amiable conversation to the pastime.

This habit of delay, whether it relates to a reception or a convention, might almost compel a revision of a popular maxim to read, "Punctuality is the thief of time." In the meanwhile, why not give loitering George the surprise of his life some evening by starting the proceedings without him and absolutely on time?

Germany on the Tennis Front

SHOULD a tennis expert have ventured to forecast as recently as last May that Germany would win her way through the European zone to meet the United States in the interzone final for the right to challenge France for the Davis Cup, his statement would have been regarded as worthy of little or no consideration. Yet that is just what Germany has accomplished. In 1928 Germany was eliminated by England in the third round, four matches to one. In 1927, which was the first year Germany had taken part in Davis Cup play since 1914, she was eliminated in the third round by South Africa, four to one, which shows how rapidly that Nation has improved.

Germany may not defeat the United States; but a country that can make such marked progress in so short a time is certainly serving notice on the tennis world that she must now be considered a formidable contender for the Davis Cup. Tennis followers throughout the world are pleased to see such players as Hans Moldenhauer and Daniel Prenn coming along to make their nation a power on the tennis courts of the world.

That the United States would qualify for the international zone final was generally expected, and the showing made by the American players has been most gratifying. This year the United States Lawn Tennis Association has seemed to take the Davis Cup competition less seriously than appeared to be the case last year. Such a condition is greatly to be commended, for if the Davis Cup is to stand as the emblem of real amateur international sport, the tennis authorities of all nations must pick and train their teams with a view to sport rather than victory as the ultimate goal of the competition.

Editorial Notes

In guarding its citizens from drink-caused disasters by requiring total abstinence of its taxicab drivers, the city of Toronto, Can., takes no chances with liquor. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. One likes to hope that the Dominion authorities will encourage the efforts of a friendly neighbor to imitate Toronto's wise example by doing what lies in their power to stop the traffic with bootleggers over the border.

The warning which has been given by George Mead, vice-president of the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company, may be a surprise to many. For he said: "Far too much money has come into our aviation industry. . . . It may mean crashes of a financial kind, as well as the other." A warning of this nature is, however, timely.

Hardly a better indication of the safety of air traffic today can be found than in the fact that out of fifty leading insurance companies, forty-two either no longer include the anti-air-travel clause or have greatly modified it. At the same time there has been a marked reduction in rates charged for special aviation policies.

A British fog-safety device detects distant inaudible vibrations at sea and makes them audible—buoy sirens, fog horns, and so forth. Fine! Will some kind inventor please make land noises inaudible—flat wheels on street cars, for instance?

Shall one expect the aerial postman to take a ride in an airplane on his vacation, to balance the pedestrian mailman who used to take a hike on his holiday?

The Constitution Unites the United States

BECAUSE antiprohibition interests in New York and Wisconsin have succeeded in influencing the Legislatures in these states to pass measures repealing their prohibition enforcement laws, many nullificationists in other states, eager to snatch at any straw that may turn the trend of public opinion against the prohibition law, are pointing to the action of these two legislative bodies as constituting, in their view, a course compatible with law and order, carried out with a motive soundly American, and authorized by States' rights precedents.

If such claims were true—if they were justifiable on any lawful grounds—it would be a sad commentary on American jurisprudence, since it would obviously place the Constitution of the United States in the position of being binding only on such states as cared to observe it, and make of it a mere scrap of paper.

* * *

In the light of the fact, however, that the repeal of New York's prohibition enforcement laws was, in former Governor Smith's own words, not considered "from the standpoint of constitutional law," and that the action of Wisconsin's Legislature in passing the repeal was in violation of the vows of its individual members to "support the Constitution," there appear to be eminently sufficient grounds on which to question the right of these—or other states—either to ignore or to repeal laws designed to carry out the intention of the Constitution.

In a brief denying the right of the Wisconsin Legislature to repeal its Severson Act, Charles T. Hickox, a Milwaukee lawyer, said:

> That enforcement law, like similar laws in nearly all the other states, was enacted in recognition of the Constitutional obligation imposed on every state in the Union, to aid enforcement of the prohibition embodied in the Eighteenth Amendment against the liquor traffic. That Amendment represents the registered will of the largest majority ever given a constitutional amendment and our highest court declared it had rightfully "become a part of the Constitution and must be respected and given effect the same as other provisions of that instrument," and that it "binds all legislative bodies, courts, public officers and individuals." It follows that the State of Wisconsin is legally and morally bound to maintain that "appropriate legislation" to aid enforcement required by the Amendment.
>
> Repeal of that enforcement law would be a complete withdrawal of all the enforcement aid and support heretofore given under its provisions; and would be a repudiation and violation of the oath-bound pledge to support the Constitution of the United States required of every state in the Union.
>
> To one familiar with the Constitution of the United States and its history and the records of our court pointing out the constitutional relation of the states to the Nation and of the citizen to state and Nation and with the history of those controversies over state rights and the line that separates the reserved rights and powers of the states from those surrendered to the Nation, the repeal of that state enforcement law would be as indefensible as was the nullification act of South Carolina in 1832 when resisting the enforcement of the protective tariff laws, or as were the secession acts of those southern states which attempted to withdraw from that union of the states they had joined and pledged to preserve, support and uphold.

The meaning and purpose of the oath to support the Constitution is clearly set forth in a decision of the Federal Supreme Court written by Chief Justice Taney 62 U. S.—21 How. 506, where, after showing the reasonableness of the requirement that states shall pledge support to the Constitution, he said:

> Now it certainly can be no humiliation to the citizen of a republic to yield a ready obedience to the laws as administered by the constituted authorities. On the contrary, it is among his first and highest duties as a citizen, because free government cannot exist without it. Nor can it be inconsistent with the dignity of a sovereign state, to observe faithfully, and in the spirit of sincerity and truth, the compact into which it voluntarily entered when it became a state of this Union. On the contrary, the highest honor of sovereignty is untarnished faith. And certainly no faith could be more deliberately and solemnly pledged than that which every state has plighted to the other states to support the Constitution as it is, in all its provisions, until they shall be altered in the manner which the Constitution itself prescribes. In the emphatic language of the pledge required, it is to support this Constitution.

It has been argued by some, notably former Governor Smith, that the second section of the Eighteenth Amendment is not mandatory, but provisional, since the section in question reads: "The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." The New York Governor took the stand, which others have echoed, that the words "shall have power" comprised "not a command, but an option which does not create a duty."

While the amendment does, in fact, carry no command in express terms to Congress or the states to enforce the prohibition laws, that fact, according to legal authorities, has no significance whatsoever, since the words "shall have power" to enforce, used in this amendment, are identical with the words used by the framers of the original Constitution and by those who framed subsequent amendments. Whenever power to carry into effect a constitutional provision or otherwise to promote the general welfare is expressly conferred in these words, such grant of power has always been understood to create an imperative duty to act, unless expressly limited, or shown by the use of additional words, to permit a discretion.

It was the common understanding of the framers of this amendment, as reported by the House Committee, that its enforcement would require both state and national legislation. So instead of limiting the grant of enforcing power to Congress the "power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation" was expressly conferred by the amendment upon "both Congress and the several states," without attempting any limitation or division of responsibility.

* * *

This long-established rule for reading an enforcing command into a grant of power by construction is well covered by many court decisions, among which that of Rock I. Sup's. U. S. 71 U. S. Rep. 435 is well worth quoting, since the court went further and read into the words "may, if deemed advisable," a command with no discretion. Among other pertinent things the court said:

> The conclusion to be deduced from the authorities is that where power is given to public officers, in the language of the act before us or any equivalent language—whenever the public interest or individual rights call for its exercise—the language used, though permissive in form is in fact peremptory. . . . In all such cases it is held that the intent of the Legislature which is the test, was not to devolve a mere discretion but to impose a positive and absolute duty.
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> While the duty of the states to enact and maintain enforcing laws was not expressly raised or passed upon when the Supreme Court had the constitutionality of the amendment and enforcement law of Congress under consideration, yet the decision of the court and separate opinions filed by members of the court (253 U. S. Rep. 350) clearly sustain the above contention. That decision declares that the amendment was within the amending power conferred by the Constitution, was deemed necessary by the required two-thirds of both houses of Congress—had by lawful proposal and ratification "become a part of the Constitution and must be respected and given effect the same as other provisions of that instrument . . . and that the first sections binds all legislative bodies, courts, public officers and individuals . . . and of its own force invalidates every legislative act—whether by Congress, by a state legislature, or by a territorial assembly—which authorizes or sanctions what the section prohibits."
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> The decision of the court states only ultimate conclusions, but in a concurring opinion by Chief Justice White it is said: "It is indisputable . . . that the first section imposes a general prohibition which it was the purpose to make uniformly operative and efficacious. . . . It was sought by the second section to unite national and state administrative agencies in giving effect to the amendment. . . . I take it that if the second section did not exist no one would gainsay that the first section, in and of itself, granted the power and imposed the duty upon Congress to legislate to the end that, by definition and sanction, the amendment would become fully operative."
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> Justice McKenna said: "Of course, the power was conferred as a means to enforce the prohibition and was made concurrent to engage the resources and instrumentalities of the Nation and the states. The power was conferred for use not for abuse." He continues: "It is to be remembered that the Eighteenth Amendment was intended to deal with a condition, not a theory, and one demanding something more than exhortation and precept."

In considering this question it should not be overlooked that under the Constitution of the United States a citizen's supreme allegiance and first duty is to the national Government as between it and the state Government; that when forming their "more perfect" and indissoluble Union the original states voluntarily surrendered some of their sovereign rights and powers to the national Government—made that Government supreme in its sphere, and allegiance to it a citizen's first duty.

* * *

The binding force of an amendment to the Constitution upon a state is shown, in the language of the court, 103 U. S. Rep.—13 Otto 370, as follows: "The presumption should be indulged in the first instance that the state recognizes as its first plain duty an amendment of the federal constitution from the time of its adoption as binding on all of its citizens and every department of its government, and to be enforced within its limits without reference to any inconsistent provisions in its own constitutions or statutes."

The history of the Eighteenth Amendment shows that forty-six of the forty-eight states in the United States voluntarily entered into an agreement, declaring that prohibition of the liquor traffic was deemed necessary to promote the public welfare; that the aid of all the states would be necessary in its enforcement, and that they were all pledged to maintain appropriate legislation to enforce such prohibition. This agreement became a part of the Constitution of the United States, and hence the "supreme law of the land," which every state in the Union is pledged to support.

President Jackson in 1833 said that "nullification has no place in our Government," and subsequent history proved the wisdom of his words. In the light of that history, of constitutional law, and of common loyalty to the ideals of the United States, it would seem, therefore, that the question of a state's right to repeal its prohibition enforcement law should not even be considered—for no such right exists.

H. E. W.

Notes From Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

JUNE is the lecture season in this city. It was successfully inaugurated by Count Keyserling. The Buenos Aires public is particularly interested in lectures, and the great German philosopher received a very hearty welcome. Women formed the greater part of his audiences at the Facultad de Filosofia y Letras. Count Keyserling as yet has learned but little Spanish and generally speaks in French, a fact which demonstrates clearly the oft-made assertion that most cultivated people in Argentina speak and read French with great ease. In his latest lecture, Count Keyserling declared that the Argentine people impressed him most by their sadness, that melancholy which is such a characteristic of this country and that he had found, too, a fine sense of comprehension.

* * *

Musically, Buenos Aires this winter has been singularly favored, the visits of Iturbi, the great Spanish pianist, and Wanda Landowska, the clavichord player, being particularly worth recording. Iturbi, after giving a series of concerts in the principal theaters of the city, played for the members of the musical entity, the Asociacion Wagneriana where, in the opinion of many music critics, he was heard at his best. His programs included music by Chopin, Debussy, Ravel, Stravinsky, Beethoven and the Spanish masters, Granados, Albeniz and Falla. So great was the enthusiasm of the audience that, when the concert was over, Señor Iturbi played for over three-quarters of an hour encores which consisted mainly of pieces by Spanish composers, which were particularly appreciated by his hearers. Wanda Landowska's programs consisted mostly of French music written in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

* * *

The championship matches of the Argentine Tennis Club were played during June. Tennis is one of the most popular sports among Argentines, and as they play a remarkably good game, better on the whole than that played by foreigners, championship matches are always of singular interest. Robson and Boyd are the two most outstanding figures in Argentine tennis circles today, while Señora Ana Lia Obarrio de Aguirre has held for some time the feminine championship of the River Plate, and is one of the most brilliant figures in the South American tennis world.

* * *

According to a telegram from Paris, the United States Ambassador to Argentina, Robert Woods Bliss, who is in the French capital prior to embarking for Buenos Aires, stated in an interview that he was singularly elated at the thought of returning to Argentina. He added, too, that he sincerely hoped that Argentine circles will understand the reasons which induced the legislators of his country to increase the customs tariffs, and also that nothing would occur to mar the excellent relations now prevailing between the two nations.

Commenting on this, La Prensa, the leading daily newspaper in Buenos Aires, declared this frank cordiality was indeed in sharp contrast to the attitude of indifference observed by the Argentine Government, for the Argentine Embassy at Washington has been empty since the beginning of the present presidential period. The First Magistrate of the Nation has not yet found time, it seems, to settle this matter, which must be concluded eventually, for Argentina needs a representative in the United States.

* * *

The talking film has come to Buenos Aires. This novelty, long awaited by the Buenos Aires public, already inordinately fond of the silent movies, has been enthusiastically received. The picture chosen is "The Divine Lady," with Corinne Griffith as Lady Hamilton, and the sound effects including the shouts of the crowd, battle noises at the Nile and Trafalgar, the fair at Vauxhall Gardens and songs of the period, besides the dialogue, were excellently rendered, these details being in the hands of the Western Electric Company. Successful though this experiment undoubtedly is, many here feel that the talkies are still in their infancy and that it will be quite some time before they oust the nontalking films from their present position in local picture halls.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Supporting the Constitution

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The following clipping from the Yakima (Wash.) Republic may be of interest to the readers of the Monitor:

> The esteemed Christian Science Monitor says that if there "still are those who argue that states should have discretionary power to say whether they should support and enforce the Constitution, including the Eighteenth Amendment, it may surprise them to know that George Washington settled that question during the whisky insurrection of 1794." Our valued contemporary seems not to know either the facts or the law. The whisky insurrection was not a protest of the State of Pennsylvania against the Constitution. It was an uprising of some people who did not want to pay a tax on whisky.
>
> There is now no question whether it is within the discretion of any state to obey any mandate of the Constitution. There is a reasonable question whether the Eighteenth Amendment binds the state as such, and no one doubts that it is within the discretion of a state to decide whether it will concurrently enforce federal laws relating to prohibition. New York has lawfully refused to do so, and Connecticut and Wisconsin and other states decline.
>
> It probably will not be many years until most of the states will decide that, if the Federal Government wants to prohibit the manufacture, sale and transportation of intoxicating liquor, it should go ahead and do the job by itself and at its own expense—which, when one comes to think about it, isn't so very unreasonable after all.

Seattle, Wash. BYRON B. HAVILAND.

[The article published at the right-hand upper corner of this page today, entitled "The Constitution Unites the United States," contains an answer to the points referred to in the foregoing excerpt.]